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Economic Research Aid

INTRA-BLOC TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES

1962



CIA/RR A.ERA 63-7

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FOREWORD

This compilation of statistical information on foreign trade is designed as a guide to the trade of the individual European Satellites with one another, with the USSR, and with Communist China and other Communist countries. Short analytical summaries highlighting recent trends and the most important characteristics of this trade, by country, have been included as well as a series of summary tables showing the relative importance of the European Satellites among the Communist countries as a whole. Some data on trade with non-Communist countries also have been included.

The data in this research aid have been compiled from official yearbooks and monthly statistical bulletins published in the various European Satellites and in the USSR. The most frequently used sources of statistical data on the foreign trade of the Soviet Bloc are listed in detail in Appendix B. The commodity tables included herein (Tables 6 through 10) are of special interest, as they represent a consolidation of official data that customarily are available only in fragmentary form.

The USSR and most of the European Satellites report both import and export data on an f.o.b. basis. The exception is Hungary, which reports imports c.i.f. and exports f.o.b. Hungarian border. In all cases, reexports are included in the trade statistics. Because of differences in handling trade data as well as delays in reporting, statistics as reported by an exporting country are not identical with those reported by the importing country. For example, exports to Poland in 1962 as reported by Czechoslovakia were equal to \$201 million; however, Poland reported that its imports from Czechoslovakia in 1962 amounted to \$198.6 million. (National currencies are converted to current US dollars by official commercial rates of exchange of the respective countries in Appendix A.)

Footnotes are used for exceptions to data in the tables and should be noted carefully. The abbreviation N.A. (not available) is used when information as to the existence of the data or the magnitude of the data is not available. Within each table, data for the individual countries have been rounded to permit maximum use of available information. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Figures in parentheses are for 1961. Cuba is included in the non-Communist category and Albania in the Soviet Bloc category before 1961. Data for 1961 and 1962 show Albania and Cuba, together with Yugoslavia, as comprising the category "Other Communist countries." In general, zeroes appearing after the last nonzero number following the decimal point are not significant but are used merely for consistency in presentation. In the absence of uniform statistical reporting within the Soviet Bloc, the USSR Commodity Code numbers have been included in Tables 6, 7, 9, and 10 to provide a definition of the commodities included in the various categories.

The over-all classification of this research aid is CONFIDENTIAL. The analytical summaries and statistical tables are UNCLASSIFIED except for Table 6, which contains CONFIDENTIAL data as specifically indicated therein.

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INTRA-BLOC TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES*
1962

Introduction

The European Satellites make an important contribution to the total economic capability of the Soviet Bloc.** Imports from the Satellite countries fill a number of Soviet priority needs and supply a substantial share of products vital to the achievement of plan goals in certain industrial sectors. Satellite industry has been the principal supplier of Soviet imports of capital goods, and in view of current difficulties of the Bloc in generating additional exports to countries of the Free World to pay for increased imports of industrial equipment from the West, the contribution by the Satellites of machinery may be especially important in meeting Soviet economic goals in the future. The growth and composition of intra-Bloc trade are significant barometers of Bloc progress toward developing regional economic unity and a higher quality of industrial output more competitive with that of the West.

The total trade turnover of the European Satellites increased from about \$7,800 million*** in 1955 to a total estimated at \$15,500 million in 1962, or at an average annual rate of growth of 10.3 percent. Over the same period, intra-Satellite trade grew at about the same rate, increasing from about \$1,300 million to an estimated \$2,570 million. Highlighting the growth of trade is the increasing orientation of Satellite trade toward the USSR. Soviet-Satellite trade increased from \$3,270 million in 1955 to \$7,380 million in 1962 (averaging 12.3 percent annually) and now accounts for about 47 percent of total Satellite turnover. In 1962 alone, Soviet-Satellite trade increased 16 percent. The trade of the European Satellites with the USSR ranges from about 32 percent of total trade in the case of Poland to 53 percent for Bulgaria.

Soviet raw materials are essential to maintaining a high level of industrial production in the Satellite countries. Soviet exports of machinery and equipment have played a less significant but increasingly large part in the recent development of Satellite industry. Shipments of ferrous and nonferrous ores, metals, and semimanufactures and of petroleum and petroleum products to Eastern Europe by the USSR have risen rapidly with the growing demands of industrial expansion in the European Satellites. The USSR is committed to supply continually increasing quantities of machinery and equipment to the Satellites, particularly for the extractive and

* The estimates and conclusions in this research aid represent the best judgment of this Office as of 1 December 1963.

** The term Soviet Bloc as used in this research aid includes the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania for all years, and Albania through 1960. Beginning in 1961, Albania is included with Yugoslavia and Cuba in the category "Other Communist countries."

*** Dollar values in this research aid are given in terms of current US dollars.

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metallurgical industries. Total Soviet exports of machinery and equipment to the Satellites, which generally are keyed to major industrial development projects and were valued at \$600 million in 1962, reportedly are scheduled to increase to nearly \$1,400 million in 1965.

The USSR and the European Satellites are attempting jointly to evolve patterns of regional production and intra-Bloc trade that will promote a more efficient utilization of resources on an area-wide basis. Joint participation in projects for exploitation of raw materials resources, linking of separate national power facilities, and construction of the "Friendship" pipeline to facilitate the distribution and processing of crude petroleum are manifestations of the greater cooperative economic effort that is taking place in the Bloc. The long-term economic plans, which currently are being formulated to cover the period from 1966 to 1970, include provisions more elaborate than ever to assure that the most important mutual import requirements during the plan period will be met.

The concept that each Satellite country should concentrate on supplying specialized products to its Bloc trading partners rather than on developing a wide assortment of competitive lines has now been accepted in principle by the members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), but there is considerable disagreement as to many of the specific programs so far proposed for coordinating production. Many of the plans for specialization are in the initial stage, but there is evidence that in some countries lines of export products are being modified in accordance with recommendations by CEMA. The whole idea of Bloc integration implies a larger degree of interdependence among Satellite economies and hence a more rapid rate of growth of inter-Satellite trade than has prevailed in the past or than is now projected in the current long-term plans.

Although the industrial sector provides the major contribution in terms of goods exchanged in intra-Bloc foreign trade, agriculture, which has been persistently backward, is one of the major problems facing the Satellites at present. The European Satellite area will remain a large importer of grain in 1963/64. Unsatisfactory grain harvests in the rest of the Bloc and limited Satellite holdings of foreign exchange for purchases from the West will make it difficult to maintain previous levels of grain supplies for both foodstuffs and feed in most Satellites.

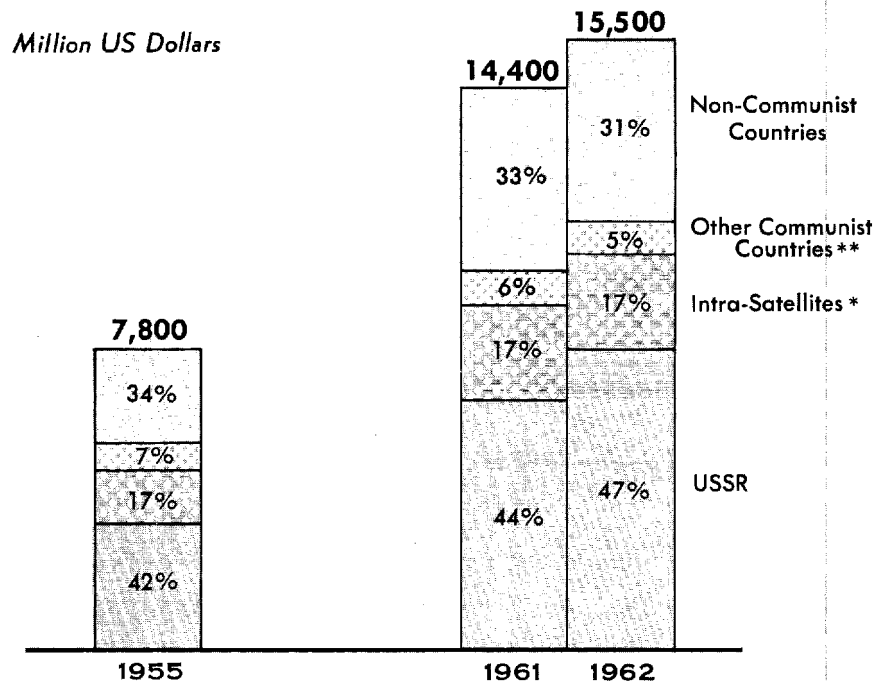
The trade agreements negotiated between and among the Bloc countries are a key factor in the over-all economic development plans. All of these agreements are now on a long-term basis and thus set up a program for an exchange of goods designed to guarantee the major share of import requirements of the Bloc countries and provide export markets for the output of key industries. The analysis of the flow of foreign trade thus provides an indication of the success of the Bloc in meeting its internal requirements and achieving a unity of purpose within the region.

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Tables 1 through 10* are summary tables. The foreign exchange rates for the countries of the Soviet Bloc are given in Appendix A.** Data on the trade of the individual Satellite countries are presented in Tables 11 through 24 and accompanying charts, which are included with the discussion of these countries in the text.

ESTIMATED FOREIGN TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITES * BY TRADING AREA 1955 and 1961-62



* Excluding Albania

** Including Albania, Cuba, Yugoslavia, and the Far Eastern Communist Countries

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* Pp. 5 through 35, below.

** P. 65, below.

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Table 1

Communist Countries: Total Trade, by Country
1955, 1960-62, and 1965 Plan

Country	Million Current US \$					Percent Increase 1965 Above 1960	Average Annual Rate of Growth 1956-62 b/ (Percent)
	Actual						
	1955	1960	1961	1962	1965 Plan a/		
USSR	6,487.2	11,190.6	11,825.8	13,484.4	16,500	47	11.0
European Satellites							
Bulgaria	486.5	1,204.0	1,328.5	1,550.5	2,170	80	18.0
Czechoslovakia	2,228.8	3,745.3	4,070.2	4,263.8	5,500	47	9.7
East Germany	2,450.9	4,384.3	4,507.6	4,755.0	5,500	25	9.9
Hungary	1,155.2	1,849.7	2,054.5	2,247.9	2,700	46	10.0
Poland	1,851.5	2,820.5	3,190.3	3,531.5	4,000	42	9.7
Rumania	884.1	1,365.2	1,607.5	1,759.8	2,050	50	10.3
Far East Communist countries							
Communist China c/	3,065	3,925	2,910	2,535	N.A.	N.A.	-2.6
Mongolia	N.A.	169	213	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea c/	105	290	350	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22.2 d/
North Vietnam	80.4	207.8	223.8	231 c/	N.A.	N.A.	16.3 c/
Other Communist countries							
Albania	55.8	129.6	120.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	13.7 d/
Yugoslavia	697.5	1,392.5	1,479.2	1,579.1	2,400	72	12.4
Cuba	1,186	1,176 c/	1,330 c/	1,280 c/	N.A.	N.A.	1.1 c/

a. Data may be estimated.

b. Rate of growth during 1956-62 unless otherwise indicated.

c. Estimated.

d. Rate of growth during 1956-61.

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SUMMARY

Table 2

Communist Countries: Balance of Trade and Share of Soviet Bloc Trade
in the Total Trade, by Country
1962

Country	Million Current US \$						Soviet and European Satellite Trade as a Percent of Total Trade
	Total Trade			Trade with the USSR and with the European Satellites ^{a/}			
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	
USSR	7,034.7	6,449.7	+585.0	3,971.2 ^{b/}	3,587.5 ^{b/}	+383.7 ^{b/}	56 ^{b/}
European Satellites							
Bulgaria	770.3	780.2	-9.9	598.6 ^{c/}	619.6 ^{c/}	-21.0 ^{c/}	79 ^{c/}
Czechoslovakia	2,193.6	2,070.2	+123.4	1,534.3	1,419.4	+114.9	69
East Germany	2,366.0	2,389.0	-23.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	71 ^{d/}
Hungary	1,100.2	1,147.7	-47.5	756.9 ^{c/}	780.4 ^{c/}	-23.5 ^{c/}	68 ^{c/}
Poland	1,646.1	1,885.4	-239.3	955.1	1,151.0	-195.9	60
Rumania	818.3	941.5	-123.2	538.7	603.8	-65.1	65
Far East Communist countries							
Communist China	1,400 ^{e/}	1,135 ^{e/}	+265 ^{e/}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mongolia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Vietnam ^{e/}	88	143	-55	66 ^{f/}	130 ^{f/}	-64 ^{f/}	85 ^{f/}
Other Communist countries							
Albania	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Yugoslavia	691.1	888.1	-197.0	166.7	188.3	-21.6	22
Cuba ^{e/}	520	760 ^{g/}	-240	310 ^{f/}	550 ^{f/}	-240 ^{f/}	67 ^{f/}

a. Excluding Albania unless otherwise indicated.

b. Trade with the European Satellites as reported in official Soviet statistics.

c. Preliminary data.

d. Data are for 1961.

e. Estimated.

f. Including Albania.

g. Imports c.i.f.

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Table 3

Communist Countries: Trade with the USSR a/
1955 and 1960-62

Country	Million Current US \$								Trade with the USSR as a Percent of Total Trade 1962
	Exports to the USSR				Imports from the USSR				
	1955	1960	1961	1962	1955	1960	1961	1962	
European Satellites									
Bulgaria	119.4	307.5	336.8	387.5 b/	118.7	332.5	355.6	439.3 b/	53
Czechoslovakia	402.8	658.7	713.4	828.4	365.4	630.5	656.0	781.5	38
East Germany	515.7	924.7	911.3	1,072.7 c/	422.1	958.1	1,069.9	1,372.8 c/ d/	51
Hungary	152.9	256.5	331.9	392.8 b/	100.3	302.9	356.3	416.6 b/	36
Poland	280.5	390.2	485.0	568.6	313.6	465.3	489.8	577.8	32
Rumania	209.8 c/	281.5	351.3	343.5	267.8 c/	266.0	298.9	370.8	41
Far East Communist countries									
Communist China e/	636	850	550	515	1,069	815	370	235	30
Mongolia c/	53.8	56.3	58.2	60.3	121.7	82.9	92.4	126.2	N.A.
North Korea c/	40.8	74.7	79.1	88.2	44.1	39.4	77.0	80.7	N.A.
North Vietnam c/	Negl.	23.1	25.7	30.2	0.3	24.4	41.3	54.7	37
Other Communist countries									
Albania	5.4	24.2	21.1	N.A.	15.7	45.7	22.5	N.A.	N.A.
Yugoslavia	18.0	52.7	50.9	43.3	14.4	56.9	32.0	59.1	6
Cuba	36	102	310	220 e/	Negl.	70	272	420 e/ f/	50 e/

a. Data are as reported by the individual countries unless otherwise indicated.

b. Preliminary data.

c. As reported by the USSR.

d. According to the East Germans, this Soviet figure overstates the value of imports from the USSR.

e. Estimated.

f. Imports c.i.f.

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SUMMARY

Table 4

Intra-Soviet Bloc Trade: Summary of Exports to Countries of the Soviet Bloc a/
1962

Million Current US \$								
Exporting Country	Importing Country							
	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	
USSR		447.8	770.7	1,372.8 <u>b/</u>	411.1	594.1	374.8	3,971.2
European Satellites								
Bulgaria <u>c/</u>	387.5		64.7	80.9	16.2	32.4	16.9	598.6
Czechoslovakia	828.4	61.9		229.9	125.0	201.0	88.1	1,534.3
East Germany <u>d/</u>	1,072.7	67.9	228.4		117.1	234.9	55.6	1,776.6
Hungary <u>c/</u>	392.8	15.4	137.5	104.5		70.4	36.3	756.9
Poland	568.6	24.3	145.8	117.6	63.6		35.1	955.1
Rumania	343.5	11.7	58.4	46.6	38.3	40.1		538.7
Total								10,131.4 <u>e/</u>

a. Excluding Albania.

b. According to the East Germans, this Soviet figure overstates the value of imports from the USSR.

c. Preliminary data.

d. As reported by trading partners.

e. This estimate of trade within the Soviet Bloc in 1962 is to be compared with an estimated total of \$8,990 million in 1961. The corresponding figures for trade between the Satellites are \$2,570 million in 1962 compared with \$2,400 million in 1961.

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Table 5

European Satellites: Commodity Composition of Foreign Trade, by Country
1962

Country	Exports					Imports					Percent
	Machinery and Equipment	Fuels, Raw Materials, and Other Materials	Foodstuffs (Includ- ing Raw and Semi- manufactures)	Consumer Goods (Excluding Foodstuffs)	Total	Machinery and Equipment	Fuels, Raw Materials, and Other Materials	Foodstuffs (Includ- ing Raw and Semi- manufactures)	Consumer Goods (Excluding Foodstuffs)	Total	
Bulgaria	19.3	26.6	36.6	17.5	100.0	45.3	42.3	5.5	6.9	100.0	
Czechoslovakia	47.6	28.3	4.8	19.3	100.0	26.2	50.9	18.6	4.3	100.0	
East Germany <u>a/</u>	48.4	33.1	3.5	15.0	100.0	12.3	58.7	23.6	5.4	100.0	
Hungary	36.1	22.3	19.7	21.9	100.0	30.0	55.7	9.6	4.7	100.0	
Poland	30.0	39.0	19.2	11.8	100.0	33.2	46.8	13.3	6.7	100.0	
Rumania <u>a/</u>	16.6	56.8	20.8	5.8	100.0	32.5	57.2	5.1	5.2	100.0	
Albania <u>b/</u>	0.6	69.1	24.9	5.4	100.0	37.3	29.6	27.6	5.5	100.0	

a. Data are for 1960.

b. Data are for 1961.

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
200	Hard coal a/										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	535,000								
	Of which:										
	USSR		386,000	19,350		932	2,862	6,785 b/	297	1,042	395
	Poland		109,600	17,306	4,686		1,131	1,650	823.9		
	Czechoslovakia		27,200	2,385				(1,037)	(549)		(297)
	Bulgaria		600	(49)					(49)		
201	High-temperature, hard- coal coke										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	Of which:										
	USSR		60,900	3,322		106	25	1,378	523		431
	Czechoslovakia		8,409	1,570		(206)*		(520)	(230)	(53)*	(145)
	Poland		7,920	2,145	597	35		846	259		116
	East Germany		N.A.	73							

NOTE: Footnotes follow on p. 20.

Symbols used in Table 6 have the following meanings: data in parentheses () are for 1961, a dagger (†) indicates that the data are CONFIDENTIAL, and an asterisk (*) indicates data as reported by the importing country.

Production data are from official yearbooks and monthly statistical bulletins or are estimates accepted by this Office as of 1 October 1963, excluding countries of the Soviet Bloc in which little or no production takes place or for which data are not available. The total figures for production in the Soviet Bloc, when available, have been rounded to three significant digits.

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Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
21	Crude petroleum										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	200,000								
	Of which:										
	USSR		186,200	26,279.4			3,673	2,437.2	1,521.5	1,084	
	Rumania		11,864	c/							
	Hungary		1,641	Negl.							
	Bulgaria		210	116				(9.9)	(15.3)	(20)	
	Poland		203								
24000	Iron ore										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	137,000								
	USSR		128,102	18,935		25	5,968	2,521	1,999	6,432	1,386
	Czechoslovakia		3,477								
	Poland		2,436	26.3			(1.1)		(6.7)		
	Rumania		1,742								
	East Germany		1,642								
24001	Manganese ore										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		6,402	963			107	216		236	
	Hungary		185								
	Rumania		N.A.	72.1							
	Czechoslovakia		88								
24003	Chrome ore										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		588 d/	472			66	17	14	40	

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
24102	Bauxite										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	3,750								
	USSR		7,200								
	Hungary		1,473	719			(345)	(198.3)		(59)	
	Rumania		73	15							
25005	Sulphur										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	3,850								
	Of which:										
	USSR		2,359	169.1			18.8		26.1		3.7
	East Germany		607	41.7							
	Poland		420	103.2			50.3		1.7		
	Czechoslovakia		299								
	Rumania		109								
26000	Pig iron										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	70,400 e/								
	USSR		55,265 e/	2,274.2		113.5	185.3	623.9	94.8	(3.0)	8.4
	Czechoslovakia		5,177 e/			(3.0)*			(2)*	(10.0)*	
	Poland		4,938 e/	25.0		0.1					(0.9)
	East Germany		2,075 e/				(23)*				
	Hungary		1,393 e/	(41.3)						(9.2)	
	Rumania		1,511 e/								

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Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
264 and 265	Rolled steel f/										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	76,100								
	Of which:										
	USSR		59,200	3,644.5							
	Czechoslovakia		5,066	1,118							
	Poland		5,513	859	87.2* g/	234.6 g/	96.2 g/	1,436.0	112.9	38.3 g/	737.3
	East Germany		2,798		77.2 g/	(20.5)*			(152)	(209)	
	Hungary		1,899	510.9		28.0	199.0	24	30		37.0 g/
	Rumania		1,665	356.0		(3.6)*				(7.7)*	
					136.7* g/	(4.1)	(128.3)	(6.6)		(23.7)	(16.7)
										(0.8)*	
266	Steel pipe and fittings										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	8,890								
	USSR		6,878	247.5							
	Czechoslovakia		763	248							
	Poland		450		140.2*	19.1	1.0	119.9	8.9	1.5	31.4
	Rumania		456		47.9*					(4.0)	(21)
	Hungary		170	204.9	199.7*	1.4	6.0	1.0	1.5		4.4
	East Germany		182	(47.0)		(3.5)		(3.7)		(0.5)*	
										(1.8)	(3.0)
										(24.2)*	
270000	Refined copper										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	700								
	Of which:										
	USSR		590	71.3			19.4	30.6	8.4	6.7	5.1
	East Germany		39.5								
	Poland		24.1								
	Bulgaria		18.3								
	Czechoslovakia		12.3								

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
27003	Refined zinc										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	660								
	Of which:										
	USSR		403	108			10.6	25.9			
	Poland		181	67.6	27.0		10.0	3.0	6.2		
	Bulgaria		52	(14)			(4.6)	(4.5)	(0.4)		
27004	Primary lead										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	479								
	Of which:										
	USSR		346.1	94.4			18.2	29.7	8.5	1.5	
	Bulgaria		44		2.0*				(0.6)*	(5.0)	
	Poland		40.7 ^{b/}								
	Rumania		N.A.		1.4*				(0.7)*		
	Czechoslovakia		16.2							(0.1)*	
27007	Primary aluminum										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	1,090								
	USSR		900	115.7		1.5	11.5	41.6		3.3	9.9
	Czechoslovakia		54.5								
	Hungary		52.7	6.0 ^{i/}	(1.8)	(0.2)	(2.2)			(2.0)	(0.6)
	Poland		48.1								
	East Germany		35.0								

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
30100	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	1,840								
	USSR		961 <u>1</u> /	20.9					7.0		
	East Germany		355	31.6					(8.0)		
	Poland		188	(28.0)	12.8*						
	Rumania		160	92.1	34.3*				(18.7)		
	Czechoslovakia		133								
	Hungary		N.A.		37.3*						
	Bulgaria		19	(15.2)	2.5*				(4.0)		
30101	Soda ash (sodium carbonate, calcined soda)										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	4,030								
	USSR		2,332 <u>k</u> /	59.0					12.7		
	East Germany		646	167.5			(76)*		(21.1)		
	Poland		530	197.0	67.9		39.1		2.0		
	Rumania		288	148.6	85.8*				(8.1)		
	Bulgaria		171	(45.8)	19.5*				(5.5)		
	Czechoslovakia		62				(10.2)				
340 (340002, 34004); 34100; and 342 (34200, 34205)	Mineral fertilizers <u>1</u> /										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		N.A.	1,680.3 <u>m</u> /		44.5 <u>n</u> /	4.8 <u>o</u> /	72.6 <u>p</u> /	112.7 <u>q</u> /	(12.9) <u>r</u> /	
	East Germany		2,179 <u>v</u> /	1,248.1 <u>z</u> / <u>s</u> /		(46.2)*	(234)* <u>s</u> /		(91)* <u>s</u> /	937*	
	Poland		573 <u>v</u> /	125.9 <u>t</u> / <u>m</u> /			8.0 <u>p</u> /				
	Czechoslovakia		334 <u>v</u> /								
	Bulgaria		164 <u>v</u> /	95 <u>u</u> / <u>m</u> /					(2.6) <u>u</u> /		(10.3) <u>u</u> /
	Hungary		144 <u>v</u> /	(47.9) <u>t</u> / <u>m</u> /							
	Rumania		131 <u>v</u> /								

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
35001	Synthetic rubber										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		N.A.	32.4			17.0		4.2	0.5*	2.0
	East Germany		90.5	46.1	19.8*				(2.9)*	13.0*	
	Poland		33	10.1	0.3	1.4	0.5		(0.2)*		3.3
351091	Rubber tires										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand units	28,400								
	Of which:										
	USSR		20,800	426.7 v/		32.7	1.3	49.3	37.4	21.7	95.2
	East Germany		3,091 w/	87.6 x/						(49.4)* v/	
	Czechoslovakia		1,596 y/	158	1.1*			(7)		(6)	
	Poland		1,573 z/	19.5 y/					1.6 y/		
	Hungary		587								(29.2) aa/
	Rumania		550 bb/								
40000	Cement										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	83,100								
	USSR		57,300	540			2				
	Poland		7,541	1,260.1	101.4						
	Czechoslovakia		5,710								
	East Germany		5,432	181.1							
	Rumania		3,489	986.5	555*					(101)*	
	Bulgaria		1,893	(155.3)	64*						
	Hungary		1,733	(18.3)						(0.1)*	

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
100 and 101	Metalworking machine tools <u>cc/</u>										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	265,000+								
	USSR		176,000 <u>da/</u>	4,684		472 <u>da/</u>	251 <u>da/</u>	351 <u>da/</u>	150 <u>da/</u>		457 <u>da/</u>
	Czechoslovakia		25,500 <u>da/</u>	13,633	2,399*	(243) <u>da/</u>		(814)	(262)		
	East Germany <u>ee/</u>		20,000 <u>da/</u>	8,442	4,914*	(38) <u>da/</u>	(898)*		(17)* <u>ff/</u>	(473)	
	Poland		24,900 <u>da/</u>	1,916	150*					(483)*	
	Hungary		9,500 <u>da/</u>	2,973 <u>da/</u>	1,257* <u>da/</u>	116		29	77		76
	Bulgaria		3,500 <u>da/</u>	885 <u>ff/</u>		(15) <u>da/</u>	(126) <u>ff/</u>	(49) <u>ff/</u>		(30) <u>ff/</u>	(323) <u>da/</u>
	Rumania		5,500						(90.0)* <u>ff/</u>	(25)*	
11100- 11105	Electric motors										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	N.A.								
	USSR		N.A.	17,864		1,118					
	Czechoslovakia		N.A.	46,000	(7,639)	(514)*			1,445	2,671	143
	Poland		N.A.	35,928	20,104	116				(3,902)	
	Bulgaria		N.A.	163,000			59		13		3
	Rumania		N.A.	35,203	30,200*		(21,373)			(9)	
	East Germany		N.A.	93,054	58,600*	(393)*				(4,373)*	
19014 and 19017- 19018	Mainline freight cars <u>gg/</u>									(20,331)*	
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	67,400 <u>hh/</u>								
	USSR		35,700 <u>hh/</u>	600 <u>ii/</u>				600 <u>ii/</u>			
	Poland		15,500 <u>hh/</u>	5,095	4,807		230	50			
	Czechoslovakia		6,800 <u>hh/</u>								
	Rumania		5,650 <u>hh/</u>	2,086			(10)*			(405)*	
	East Germany		2,250 <u>hh/</u>	1,157	101*		(147)*				
	Bulgaria		1,550 <u>hh/</u>	588			(349)		(260)		
18000- 18005	Tractors <u>ii/</u>										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	370,000								
	USSR		287,000	12,400		3,736	2,071	627	744	808	310
	Czechoslovakia		32,400	18,086		(400)*		(2,384)	(947)*	(4,117)	
	Rumania		21,500	4,539					(922)*		

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SUMMARY

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
	Tractors (Continued)										
	East Germany		14,200	3,210					(999)*	(50)*	
	Poland		12,600	859		251	33			(261)	
	Hungary		2,600	648							
19100; 19102; and 19104- 19112, 19117	Commercial vehicles <u>kk/</u>										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	484,000								
	USSR		412,000	25,715		3,836 <u>ll/</u>	23	279 <u>mm/</u>	220 <u>nn/</u>	278	417 <u>mm/</u>
	Poland		28,700	12,481 <u>oo/</u>		341 <u>oo/</u>	8 <u>nn/</u>	8 <u>nn/</u>	3,063 <u>oo/</u>	(24) <u>oo/</u>	(24) <u>oo/</u>
	Czechoslovakia		18,500	7,021 <u>ll/</u>	1,618*	(614) <u>nn/</u>		(525) <u>nn/</u>		(3,237)*	(109) <u>nn/</u>
	East Germany		8,040	1,307 <u>nn/</u>			(901)* <u>nn/</u>			(851)*	
	Rumania		10,400								
	Hungary		6,000	3,770 <u>ll/</u>	1,490*	(344)	(628)	(1,074)		(233)	(45) <u>nn/</u>
19101	Automobiles										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Units	323,000								
	USSR		166,000	39,700		4,243	5,278	2,693	4,973	4,288	1,794
	East Germany		72,209	22,876		(165)*	(3,937)*			(1,504)*	
	Czechoslovakia		64,300	34,741	1,500*	(317)*		(4,733)	(1,747)	(3,165)*	
	Poland		16,100	1,845		310			1,001		371
	Rumania		4,600								
97014	Radio receivers										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand units	7,180 <u>gg/</u>								
	USSR		4,251 <u>gg/</u>	90.1		29.7					8.1
	East Germany		1,293	97.1		(0.5)*					
	Poland		654	22.1							
	Czechoslovakia		289 <u>gg/</u>				(11.2) <u>rr/</u>			(1.0)*	(5.0) <u>rr/</u>
	Hungary		258 <u>gg/</u>	67.0							
	Rumania		251 <u>gg/</u>								
	Bulgaria		190 <u>gg/</u>								

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
97016	Television receivers										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand units	3,440								
	USSR		2,168	152.7		12.5	86.8			27.8	25.1
	East Germany		461			(1.0)*				(9.9)*	
	Czechoslovakia		307							(6.5)*	
	Poland		299	8.6							8.6
	Hungary		205	76.0		(1.7)	(21.4)	(47.1)		(13.8)	(3.6)
51000	Cotton (ginned)										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	1,450								
	Of which:										
	USSR		1,430	343.6		19.8	43.0	93.1	37.9	55.5	26.9
511	Washed wool										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	265† <u>ss</u> /								
	USSR		222	24.2		0.6	5.2	15.0			
	Rumania		13.8†	0.9							
	Bulgaria		12.6†								
	Poland		4.9								
	Hungary		5.6								
	East Germany		4.9								
700	Grain <u>tt</u> /										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		N.A.	7,814.3		107.9	1,451.3	2,185.8	294.3	861.7	
	Rumania		N.A.	1,067.9	5.0*						
	Hungary		N.A.	(147.1) <u>uu</u> /			(14.4)	(7.4) <u>vv</u> /		(6.8) <u>ww</u> /	
	East Germany		N.A.	2.6 <u>xw</u> /							
	Bulgaria		N.A.	(119.9) <u>xx</u> /				(14.2) <u>yy</u> /	(12.3) <u>yz</u> /	(0.4) <u>zz</u> /	

Table 6

Soviet Bloc: Production and Intra-Bloc Trade in Selected Raw Materials and Industrial Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Major Bloc Exporting Country	Unit	Total Output	Total Exports to All Destinations	Soviet Bloc Destination						
					USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania
800	Meat and meat prod- ucts <u>aaa/ bbb/</u>										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	N.A.								
	USSR		N.A.	133.7			22.5	74.7	8.4	(3.1)	
	Poland		N.A.	(170.1)	30.5		0.3	5.2	(3.8)		
	East Germany		N.A.				(1)			(0.9)*	
	Rumania		N.A.							(1.2)*	
	Hungary		N.A.	(53.3)	10.6*		(4.6)	(9.1)			
	Bulgaria		N.A.	(13.1) <u>ccc/</u>	(9.6)*		(2.3)	(4.2)		(0.7)*	(3.7)
84000	Sugar <u>ddd/</u>										
	Total Soviet Bloc	Thousand metric tons	11,600 <u>ccc/</u>								
	USSR		7,800 <u>fff/</u>	792.4				130.4	2.0		
	Poland		1,328 <u>eee/</u>	734 <u>ggg/</u>	142.8 <u>ggg/</u>						
	Czechoslovakia		810 <u>eee/</u>	528	76.9*						
	East Germany		685 <u>eee/</u>	213							
	Rumania		342 <u>eee/</u>	310.8							
	Hungary		433 <u>eee/</u>	(177.1) <u>ggg/</u>							
	Bulgaria		180 <u>eee/</u>								

a. Anthracite and bituminous coal.

b. Including coal from Poland reexported by the USSR.

c. Rumania refines all of the crude oil that is produced in the country. Although Rumania does not export crude oil, it exports about one-half of all the petroleum products produced.

d. Data refer to the estimated chromic oxide (Cr_2O_3) content of the ores mined. (Chromic oxide content of the ore mined is estimated at 35 to 40 percent.)

e. Including blast furnace ferroalloys.

f. Trade data do not include pipes and tubes. Data on production include finished pipes and tubes or the semifinished steel from which pipes and tubes are made.

g. Excluding products of rolled metal that would require further processing.

h. Probably including some scrap.

i. Including aluminum ingots.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Table 6
(Continued)

-
- j. On a basis of 92 percent.
 - k. On a basis of 95 percent.
 - l. Unless otherwise indicated, including nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash fertilizers and excluding apatite concentrate, a raw material for fertilizer.
 - m. Expressed in gross tonnages. These figures are not directly comparable with the data for production.
 - n. Including superphosphate and ammonium nitrate only.
 - o. Including ammonium nitrate only.
 - p. Including superphosphate only.
 - q. Including superphosphate and potassium salts only.
 - r. Tonnages refer to pure nutrient (nitrogen, phosphoric anhydride, and potassium oxide).
 - s. Including nitrogen fertilizer and potash salts only.
 - t. Nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers only.
 - u. Nitrogen fertilizer only.
 - v. Tire sets -- tire and tube.
 - w. Including solid rubber tires and tires for carts and animal-drawn wagons.
 - x. Motor vehicle tire casings.
 - y. Including truck, tractor, and automobile tires and excluding motorcycle tires.
 - z. Including truck, bus, and automobile tires.
 - aa. Automobile tires and innertubes only.
 - bb. Excluding motorcycle tires and including aircraft tires.
 - cc. Including metalforming and metalcutting machine tools unless otherwise indicated.
 - dd. Metalcutting machine tools only.
 - ee. Excluding a few types known to be produced in small quantities.
 - ff. Mechanical lathes only.
 - gg. Including boxcars, isothermal boxcars, and tank cars.
 - hh. Including cars of two, four, or more axles.
 - ii. Tank cars only.
 - jj. Including wheeled and caterpillar tractors.
 - kk. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses.
 - ll. Including trucks and buses.
 - mm. Trucks and trailers only.
 - nn. Trucks only.
 - oo. Including trailers for cars and tractors.
 - pp. Buses only.
 - qq. Data refer to civilian radio receivers and, unless otherwise indicated, include radiophonograph combinations.
 - rr. Including radio cabinets.
 - ss. Production in terms of raw wool (grease basis) has been converted to washed wool (60 percent of raw wool equals washed wool).
 - tt. Including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains unless otherwise indicated.
 - uu. Wheat only.
 - vv. Corn and wheat, including planting seed and excluding fodder wheat.
 - ww. Corn, including planting seed only.
 - xx. Wheat, corn, and rice only.
 - yy. Corn only.
 - zz. Rice only.
 - aaa. Excluding trade in live animals for slaughter.
 - bbb. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to meat on the basis of carcass weight, bone-in, and include beef, pork, mutton, lamb, goat, caribou, and horse meat but exclude offal, lard, rabbit, and poultry.
 - ccc. Pork only.
 - ddd. Refined sugar unless otherwise indicated. Refined sugar is equal to 90 percent of raw sugar by weight.
 - eee. Raw sugar.
 - fff. Raw sugar, including the refining of imported raw cane.
 - ggg. Raw and refined sugar.

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SUMMARY

Table 7

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment to Communist Countries
1962

Thousand Current US \$												
Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Communist Country Destination										
		USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Albania	Yugo-slavia	Cuba
Working machine tools												
USSR	34,247		3,267 a/	3,076	2,724	1,422	2,482	5,650	68 a/	(19)	1,466	3,236
Bulgaria	(2,821)			(702) b/		(301) b/	(121)* a/		(192) b/			
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	38,015*	(1,273)*				(4,973)*				(1,730)*	
East Germany	N.A.	57,911*	(494)*				(6,695)*				(1,931)*	
Hungary	(27,479)	7,603*	(26)* b/				(220)*				(886)*	(903)
Poland	14,125	3,499* c/										
Rumania	N.A.						(46)*					
Power and electrical equipment												
USSR	41,733		7,429	2,123	1,887	3,306	4,272	4,999	1,353	(489)	182	2,209
Bulgaria	(35,926)	24,013* d/		(10,089)	(3,745)	(859)	(0.6) e/		(666)	(3)		(118)
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	43,854*	1,709* f/				(10,288)*					
East Germany	N.A.	50,881*				(3,432)* g/	(3,675)*					
Hungary	(8,424)	1,262*					(2,359)*		(9,598) g/		(352)	(988)
Poland	24,650	7,980* d/	(510)	(3,953)	(1,195)	(749)		(5,244)	(4,472)			
Rumania	3,851 h/	5,063*					858*					
Metallurgical equipment i/												
USSR	52,167		5,869	6,397	5,982	2,747	8,273	9,433	73	(1,139)	520	1,093
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	37,240*					(1,109)*					
East Germany	N.A.	40,958*					(1,485)*					
Hungary	N.A.	704* j/							(7,202) k/		(482)	292
Poland	(5,987)	(848)	(276)	(2,372)	(130)	(346)		(438)	(23)	(27)		
Rumania	51,127 l/	34,204* l/					(1,234)*					
Shipping and conveying equipment m/												
USSR	18,556		2,222	748	2,313	106	1,851	2,406	176	(2)		772
Bulgaria	(14,957)						(14)*					

Follow on p. 26.
 used in Table 7 have the following meanings: data in parentheses () are for 1961, and an asterisk (*) indicates data as reported by the importing country.
 a for Communist China are from official statistics of the Soviet Bloc.

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Table 7
(Continued)

Thousand Current US \$													
USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Communist Country Destination										
			USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Albania	Yugo- slavia	Cuba
	Hoisting and conveying equipment <u>m</u> / (Continued)												
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	47,400* <u>n</u> /					(571)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	26,786*					(5,052)*					
	Hungary	(16,542)	14,081*					(650)*					
	Poland	(7,719)		(729)	(4,691)	(488)	(388)		(827)	(25)	(4)	(452)	
140	Equipment for the food industry												
	USSR	2,306		99					86		(Negl.)		
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	20,581*										
	East Germany	N.A.	27,339*										
	Hungary	N.A.	28,720*										
	Poland	(1,269)	21,062*	(3)	(20)	(22)					(12)		
144	Equipment for light industry												
	USSR	11,679		716	5,608		923	(862)	1,567	Negl.	(222)		
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	25,811*					(3,622)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	32,293*					(9,605)*					
(142-144)	Poland	(4,410) <u>o</u> /	3,081*	(44) <u>o</u> /	(553) <u>o</u> /	(6) <u>o</u> /	(206) <u>o</u> /		(70) <u>o</u> /			(63)	
150	Chemical equipment												
	USSR	5,462		844	1,604		116	654	1,580	246			
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	33,231*					(422)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	22,329*					(2,514)*					
	Hungary	N.A.	5,547*					(443)*					
	Poland	(1,248)	1,424*		(85)	(14)			(372)	(40)		(126)	
	Rumania	9,719	8,528*										
153	Equipment for the construction industry												
	USSR	2,632		398	286			213	509		(20)	(290)*	
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	4,811* <u>p</u> /					(45)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	15,142*					(1,390)*					
	Hungary	(494)						(106)*				(742)*	
	Poland	(3,059)	3,473*	(243)	(510)	(864)	(223)		(485)			(72)	(582)
	Rumania	3,884 <u>p</u> /	319* <u>p</u> /					(4)*					

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SUMMARY

Table 7

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment to Communist Countries
1962
(Continued)

Thousand Current US \$													
USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Communist Country Destination										
			USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Albania	Yugo- slavia	Cuba
154	Excavators and roadbuilding equipment												
	USSR	43,598		3,140	5,705	4,873	2,003	2,501	3,380	2	(43)	628	6,904
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	4,331*					(2,403)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	6,941*					(12,520)*					
	Poland	(6,259)	(1,302)	(118)	(2,509)	(130)	(132)		(197)	(469)		(21)	(676)
155	Pumps and compressors												
	USSR	11,161		2,059	193		146	1,113	4,056	123	(59)		1,373
	Bulgaria g/	(3,230)	6,724*							(527)	(65)		(366)
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	9,058*					(1,824)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	5,667*					(1,514)*					
	Hungary	N.A.		(162)									
	Poland r/	(999)	(508)	(49)			(78)	(66)		(31)	(4)	(9)	(58)
	Rumania	N.A.	693*						(8)				
16	Equipment for complete plants												
	USSR	413,918		63,993	10,808	9,855	14,962	23,979	18,281	8,844	(3,289)		1,148
	Bulgaria	(6,741)								(2,436)	(160)		
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.						(6)*					
	East Germany	N.A.	15,385*					(232)*					
	Hungary	N.A.											
	Poland	80,525	(25,175)	(409)	(7,527)	(694)	(788)		(86)	(15,667)	(320)		
17 (170-177)	Laboratory and medical equip- ment, bearings, instruments, and grinding tools (abrasives)												
	USSR	54,275		7,012	5,327	3,467	4,111	10,805	8,537	2,077	(539)	1,194	1,852
	Bulgaria s/	(327)	(160)									(48)	
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	18,728*										
	East Germany	N.A.	39,961*				(9,423)* t/	(6,885)*					
	Hungary	(33,910)	25,790*	(388)			(341)* t/	(10,947)*				(998)*	
	Poland	(15,286)	4,559*	(1,653)	(1,705)	2,233	(791)	(1,378)*				(55)*	
	Rumania	N.A.							(431)	(270)	(48)	(374)	1,060

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Table 7
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Communist Country Destination										Thousand Current US \$	
			USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Albania	Yugo- slavia	Cuba	
18 (180-181)	Tractors and agricultural machinery													
	USSR	121,874		28,089	25,199	4,554	16,358	12,592	3,988	1,560	(2,048)	810	9,084	
	Bulgaria	(10,855)	14,563* u/					(7)*						
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	942*	(555)*				(12,563)*						
	East Germany	N.A.	11,903*				(2,321)*	(3,480)*						
	Hungary	(36,150)			(24,776)		(2,087)*	(2,730)*				(409)*		
	Poland	(11,155)	(36)	(24)	(4,337)	(14)	(1,224)*	(2,730)*	(30)	(1,534)		(281)*	(781)	
	Rumania	13,253						(43)*				(63)*		
190	Railroad rolling stock													
	USSR	12,578		2,583		1,672 v/		(803)*		0				
	Bulgaria	(5,446)			(4,493)		(953)							
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	58,865*					(1,252)*						
	East Germany	N.A.	109,367*					(7,830)*						
	Hungary	N.A.	24,896*					(5,274)*						
	Poland	78,600	66,987*		(2,144)	(587)	(4,672)		(50)	(1,080)	(46)	(3,247)		
	Rumania	N.A.						(2,036)*						
191	Motor vehicle transportation and garage equipment													
	USSR	203,479		23,140	11,197	12,424	10,515	11,662	7,462	10,099	(1,088)	1,531	44,351	
	Bulgaria	N.A.	14,204* w/					(7,981)*						
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	62,377*					(24,210)*						
	East Germany	N.A.	697*					(6,095)*						
	Hungary	N.A.	24,912*					(4,734)*				(43)	(3,172)	
	Poland	(22,573)	(1,690)	(1,071)	(8,704)	(233)	(436)		(218)	(208)				
	Rumania													

Table 7

Soviet Bloc: Exports of Selected Machinery and Equipment to Communist Countries
1962
(Continued)

Thousand Current US \$												
USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Exporting Country	Total Exports to All Destinations	Communist Country Destination									
			USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Communist China	Albania	Yugo- slavia
192	Ships and ship equipment											
	USSR	28,125		2,576		6,412	1,269	3,020	1,796	226	(23)	2,153
	Bulgaria	12,991	16,525*		(756)							
	Czechoslovakia	N.A.	18,802*					(116)*				
	East Germany	N.A.	81,224*					(76)*				
	Hungary	N.A.	21,990*									
	Poland	(44,490)	66,587*	(10)	(35)	(20)			(74)	(364)	(1,638)	(17)
	Rumania	9,802	9,681*									
a.	Metalcutting tools only.											
b.	Lathes only.											
c.	Metalcutting tools and hydraulic presses.											
d.	Electrical equipment only.											
e.	Electric motors only.											
f.	Power equipment only.											
g.	Equipment for thermal electric powerplants.											
h.	Equipment for diesel engines and gas generators.											
i.	Machinery and equipment for mining, metallurgy, and the petroleum industry unless otherwise indicated.											
j.	Wire drawing equipment only.											
k.	Steel tubing plant.											
l.	Equipment for the petroleum industry only.											
m.	Including floating cranes and railroad cranes unless otherwise indicated.											
n.	Cranes of various types.											
o.	Equipment for various light industries, including industrial refrigeration equipment, tobacco-processing equipment, and textile equipment.											
p.	Equipment for the cement industry.											
q.	Pumps only.											
r.	Including pumps, compressors, blowing machines, exhausters, section machines, and spare parts for compressors.											
s.	Electric measuring instruments only.											
t.	Ball bearings only.											
u.	Excluding tractors.											
v.	Railroad tank cars only.											
w.	Spare parts for motor vehicles.											

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Table 8

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country
1962

Commodity	Unit	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Albania
Hard coal a/	Thousand metric tons	4,900		4,023	8,881	(1,735)	1,042 b/	749.9 b/	
Brown coal and lignite	Thousand metric tons				5,727		510		
High-temperature, hard-coal coke	Thousand metric tons	607	326 c/		2,966	910	(53)	718.7 c/	(6) c/
Crude petroleum	Thousand metric tons	495.8			2,591	(1,412)	1,102		
Iron ore	Thousand metric tons			8,319	1,260.4	2,243	8,104	1,927.7	
Manganese ore	Thousand metric tons			209	87.9		299		
Chrome ore	Thousand metric tons				34.9	(29.4)	(125)		
Bauxite	Thousand metric tons				285.9		(60.1)		
Sulphur	Thousand metric tons	32.1		133		(27.6)	(11.1)		
Pig iron	Thousand metric tons	141.0	135	254	629.2	(38.9)	(83.7)		

NOTE: Footnotes follow on p. 30.

Data in parentheses () are for 1961.

For additional information on imports as reported by exporting countries of the Bloc, see Table 6, p. 10, above. Because of differences in reporting of trade data and a lack of uniformity in commodity categories, import data in some cases may not be consistent with data presented in Table 6.

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SUMMARY

Table 8

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country
1962
(Continued)

Commodity	Unit	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Albania
Rolled steel <u>d/</u>	Thousand metric tons	1,568.5	151	811	1,541.8	219.2	(423.4)	986.1	(25.6)
Steel pipes and fittings	Thousand metric tons	961.7			189.2	(27.2)	(68.4)	100.9	(8.4)
Refined copper	Thousand metric tons	106.4				(18.9)	36		
Refined zinc	Thousand metric tons	51.6				(5.5)	(1.6)		
Primary lead	Thousand metric tons	26.1				(11.2)	(15)		
Primary aluminum	Thousand metric tons	(4.2) <u>e/</u>					(6.0)		
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Thousand metric tons	118.9				(114.3)			
Soda ash (sodium carbonate, calcined soda)	Thousand metric tons	189.9		134					
Mineral fertilizers <u>f/</u>	Thousand metric tons		267	237 <u>g/</u>	25.5	(264.4) <u>h/</u>	1,906	11.5 <u>i/</u>	(19.9) <u>j/</u>
Synthetic rubber	Thousand metric tons	37.1				(7.6)	16	12.4	
Rubber tires	Thousand units				65.6	(112.3) <u>k/</u>	(108.8)	270.9 <u>l/</u>	(37.9)

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Table 8
(Continued)

Commodity	Unit	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Poland	Rumania	Albania
Cement	Thousand metric tons	1,575				(11.1)	(101.1)		(17.3)
Metalworking machine tools	Units	11,298 <u>m</u> /	(420) <u>n</u> /	3,449		422 <u>o</u> /	(1,492)	1,812 <u>p</u> /	(14) <u>q</u> /
Electric motors	Units	273,747	(2,182)	87,000			(64,121)	905	(128)
Mainline freight cars	Units	4,910		(707)		(1,627) <u>r</u> /	(405)		
Tractors	Units		4,051	2,995		5,640	(5,346)		(197)
Commercial vehicles <u>s</u> /	Units	3,918		(1,091) <u>t</u> /	1,345 <u>u</u> /	(1,347) <u>v</u> /	(3,339)	101 <u>w</u> /	15 <u>x</u> /
Automobiles	Units	1,505	6,035	12,674	7,448	(7,870)	(7,146)	2,317	
Radio receivers	Units	36,955				(14,533)	(1,746)	41,500	
Television receivers	Units		16,275		91,716	(69,757) <u>x</u> /	(70,932)	32,300	
Cotton (ginned)	Thousand metric tons	150.2	47	92	(92.5)	(68)	121	60.8	
Washed wool	Thousand metric tons	48.6	1.1	20	(23)	(2.6)	18.5	0.3	
Grain <u>y</u> /	Thousand metric tons	46.2		1,371 <u>z</u> /	2,269.9	(608.3) <u>aa</u> /	2,080 <u>bb</u> /	23.1 <u>cc</u> /	(210.9) <u>dd</u> /
Meat and meat products	Thousand metric tons	149.1		93.4	202.2	(19)	4.9		
Sugar <u>ee</u> /	Thousand metric tons	232.4				(80.8)	(261.4) <u>ff</u> /	37.0	(10.2) <u>gg</u> /

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SUMMARY

Table 8

Soviet Bloc: Total Imports of Selected Raw Materials
and Industrial Commodities, by Country

1962

(Continued)

a. Anthracite and bituminous coal unless otherwise indicated.	q. Mechanical lathes.
b. Coking coal.	r. Including tank cars and refrigerator cars.
c. Type of coke not specified.	s. Unless otherwise indicated, light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses.
d. Excluding pipes and tubes.	t. Trucks only.
e. Rolled aluminum and Duralumin.	u. Trucks and buses only.
f. Unless otherwise indicated, including nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash fertilizers.	v. Trucks and chassis only.
g. Potash fertilizers and phosphates only.	w. Buses only.
h. Data for nitrogen and potash fertilizer for 1961 only. In 1962, imports of nitrogen fertilizer amounted to 304,009 tons compared with 150,150 tons in 1961.	x. Picture tubes only.
i. Potash and nitrogen fertilizers only.	y. Unless otherwise indicated, including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains.
j. Type of mineral fertilizers not specified.	z. Including wheat, barley, and corn only.
k. Including tires and tubes.	aa. Wheat, barley, hulled rice, and corn including seed grains.
l. Tire sets -- probably complete tire assemblies including tubes.	bb. Wheat, rye, barley, and rice.
m. Including 11 complete sets of forging and pressing equipment.	cc. Rice only.
n. Lathes, metalcutting machine tools, and grinding machines.	dd. Wheat only.
o. Center lathes, milling machines, and drilling machines.	ee. Refined sugar unless otherwise indicated.
p. Metalcutting machine tools.	ff. Raw sugar only.
	gg. Not specified whether raw or refined.

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SUMMARY

Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Imports of Selected Commodities
from Albania, Yugoslavia, and Cuba
1961-62

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Importing Country	Unit	Exporting Country					
			Albania		Yugoslavia		Cuba	
			1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
19014 and 19017- 19018	Mainline freight cars USSR Hungary	Units			761* <u>a/</u> 151*	676* <u>a/</u>		
21	Crude petroleum	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR		92.2					
	Bulgaria		21.5					
	East Germany		120.9					
24000	Iron ore	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR		43.2					
	Czechoslovakia		345.4					
	Hungary		28.1		124*			
24003	Chrome ore	Thousand metric tons						
	Czechoslovakia		62.9					
	East Germany		44.2					
	Hungary		17.8					
	Poland		55.2					
	Rumania		4.0					
264	Rolled steel <u>b/</u>	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR				32.6*	23.1*		

NOTE: Footnotes follow on p. 33.

Data are based on official statistics from the exporting countries except where an asterisk (*) appears -- an asterisk indicates that the data are as reported by the importing Bloc country.

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SUMMARY

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Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Imports of Selected Commodities
from Albania, Yugoslavia, and Cuba
1961-62
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Importing Country	Unit	Exporting Country					
			Albania		Yugoslavia		Cuba	
			1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
266	Steel pipes and fittings	Thousand metric tons						
	Bulgaria				1.3			
	East Germany				1.9			
	Rumania				5.3			
27000	Copper	Metric tons						
	USSR		154					
	Bulgaria		50					
	Czechoslovakia		191					
	East Germany		141					
	Hungary		428					
	Poland		140					
	Rumania		50					
27003	Refined zinc	Thousand metric tons						
	Hungary				0.1			
27004	Refined lead	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR				2.0*	2.0*		
	Czechoslovakia				1.9			
	Hungary				1.0			
30100	Caustic Soda	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR				17.0*	17.9*		
30101	Soda ash (calcined soda)	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR				17.0*	16.1*		

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SUMMARY

Table 9

Soviet Bloc: Imports of Selected Commodities
from Albania, Yugoslavia, and Cuba
1961-62
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity and Importing Country	Unit	Exporting Country					
			Albania		Yugoslavia		Cuba	
			1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
34004 and 34100	Mineral fertilizers	Thousand metric tons						
	Hungary				70.7* c/			
700	Grain	Thousand metric tons						
	Hungary				10.6* d/			
800	Meat and meat products e/	Thousand metric tons						
	Czechoslovakia				9.0			
	East Germany				2.0			
	Hungary				2.7*			
84001	Raw sugar	Thousand metric tons						
	USSR						3,345*	2,233.2*
	Bulgaria						57.3	117.8 f/
	Czechoslovakia						25.3	115.7 f/
	East Germany						111.9	179.3 f/
	Poland						261.9	151.3 f/
24001	Manganese ore	Thousand metric tons						
	Poland						32*	30*

a. Tank cars.

b. Excluding products for further processing of rolled steel.

c. Potassium fertilizer and superphosphate only.

d. Corn only.

e. Excluding trade in live animals.

f. As reported in the International Sugar Council Statistical Bulletin, vol 22, no 7, London, 1963.

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SUMMARY

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Table 10

Soviet Bloc: Trade with Communist China --
Imports and Exports of Selected Commodities
1962

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity	Unit	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland
Bloc Imports from Communist China							
200	Hard coal a/	Thousand metric tons	201				
2400	Iron ore	Thousand metric tons			(30)		13.3
24204	Tungsten	Thousand metric tons	13.0			(1.0)	
25005	Sulphur	Thousand metric tons	20.1		(21)		20.0
26000	Pig iron	Thousand metric tons	93.7		(47)		
27004	Primary lead	Thousand metric tons	0.4				
27005	Tin	Thousand metric tons	8.7			(0.3)	0.2
30100	Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Thousand metric tons	2.1				
351091	Rubber tires	Thousand units	53.3			(10.2) b/	(0.2) b/
40000	Cement	Thousand metric tons	689				
51000	Cotton (ginned)	Thousand metric tons	8.2	(0)	(4)		
511	Washed wool	Thousand metric tons	4.4			(0.3)	
700	Grain c/	Thousand metric tons			(1) d/	(17) d/	
800	Meat and meat products e/	Thousand metric tons			(8) f/		0

NOTE: Footnotes follow on p. 35.

Data in parentheses () are for 1961. Data are as reported by the USSR or the European Satellites. No information is available from official Chinese Communist sources. East Germany and Rumania are omitted because they do not publish commodity-by-country statistics.

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SUMMARY

Table 10

Soviet Bloc: Trade with Communist China --
Imports and Exports of Selected Commodities
1962
(Continued)

USSR Commodity Code No.	Commodity	Unit	USSR	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland
Bloc Exports to Communist China							
100 and 101	Metalworking machine tools	Units	4 <u>g</u> /	(40) <u>h</u> /			(29)
11016	Diesel engines, stationary	Units	10	(425)			
11100- 11105	Electric motors	Units	2,430	(935)			48
18000- 18005	Tractors	Units	62			(853)	(492)
19100; 19102; and 19104- 19112, 19117	Commercial vehicles <u>i</u> /	Units	1,853 <u>j</u> /			(170) <u>k</u> /	14
19101	Automobiles	Units	141				3
264 and 265	Rolled steel	Thousand metric tons	68.6				(2.0)
266	Steel pipes and tubing	Thousand metric tons	26.6		(4)		(1.0)
27007	Primary aluminum	Thousand metric tons	1.4				
340, 34100, and 342	Mineral fertilizer	Thousand metric tons		(25.6) <u>l</u> /			
35001	Synthetic rubber	Thousand metric tons	0.3				
700	Grain	Thousand metric tons	351 <u>m</u> /				

a. Anthracite and bituminous coal.

b. Tire sets (automobile tires and inner tubes).

c. Unless otherwise indicated, including barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, sorghum, wheat, and miscellaneous grains.

d. Rice only.

e. Unless otherwise indicated, excluding trade in live animals for slaughter.

f. Including slaughterhouse cattle.

g. Metalcutting machine tools.

h. Lathes only.

i. Unless otherwise indicated, including light and heavy trucks, tractors for road haulage, special vehicles, and buses.

j. Including trucks and car and truck trailers.

k. Trucks and chassis, including dump trucks and special vehicles.

l. Nitrogen fertilizers only.

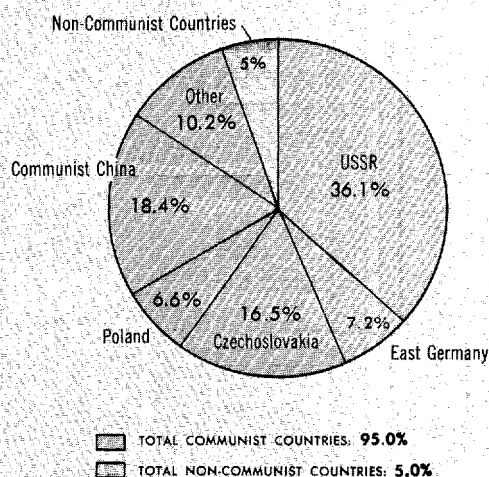
m. Wheat and rye only.

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ALBANIA

ALBANIA
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1961



38527 11-63

Soviet-Albanian dispute in 1961, Albania has turned to Communist China for economic and political support.

With the shift toward China, Soviet-Albanian trade virtually ceased, and the level of Albania's total foreign trade probably declined sharply in 1962. Changes in the level of Albanian trade with other Communist countries as well as those of the Free World, however, were small. China's aid for industrial projects was still largely in the designing and manufacturing stage in 1962, so that the volume of machinery imported by Albania declined sharply.

Among Albanian imports the most significant commodities are as follows: (1) machinery and equipment; (2) wheat; (3) steel, coke, and cement; and (4) chemical fertilizers. Except for wheat and cement, imports provide all or nearly all of the domestic supply of these products. In recent years, with shortfalls in domestic production, imports of wheat have accounted for an increasingly significant share of the total supply of grain.

Albania's major exports are chrome ore, iron-nickel ore, blister copper, petroleum and petroleum products, and tobacco and tobacco products. The ore and copper exports are of special importance to Czechoslovakia, which, in turn, is

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continuing to deliver equipment that is greatly needed for industrial projects in Albania.

Albania's foreign trade with China and the countries of the Free World is expected to expand during the next few years. China will assume a growing importance in Albanian trade as Chinese deliveries of capital equipment are made under the various aid agreements. China increased exports of equipment for industrial projects in 1963. At least for the present, China may continue its current practice of purchasing wheat, materials, and perhaps some industrial equipment in the Free World for Albania. Eventually, however, Albania will need to develop marketable commodities for sale in the Free World in order to support purchases on its own of products that are not available or available only in limited quantities from China.

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Table 11

Albania: Foreign Trade
1950, 1955, and 1958-62

	Million Current US \$						
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>28.5</u>	<u>55.8</u>	<u>107.8</u>	<u>119.3</u>	<u>129.6</u>	<u>120.8</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Exports	6.5	13.0	29.2	34.0	48.6	48.6	N.A.
Imports	22.1	42.8	78.6	85.3	81.1	72.2	N.A.
Soviet Bloc	<u>28.5</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>101.3</u>	<u>111.4</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Exports	6.5	12.6	26.9	32.1	45.3	43.9	N.A.
Imports	22.1	40.3	74.4	79.3	69.8	47.3	N.A.
Far East Communist countries	<u>0</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Exports	0	0	0.8	0.8	2.3	3.1	N.A.
Imports	0	1.3	1.7	2.4	7.0	19.8	N.A.
Other Communist countries a/	<u>0</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Exports	0	Negl.	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	N.A.
Imports	0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	N.A.
Non-Communist countries	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>
Exports	0	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	N.A.
Imports	0	1.1	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	N.A.

a. Data for 1950-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Cuba also is included in this category.

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ALBANIA

Table 12

Albania: Trade with Communist Countries
1950, 1955, and 1961-62

Million Current US \$								
Country	Exports				Imports			
	1950	1955	1961	1962	1950	1955	1961	1962
USSR	4.1	5.4	21.1	N.A.	8.2	15.7	22.5	N.A.
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	0.2	0.7	1.7	N.A.	0.4	2.4	1.9	N.A.
Czechoslovakia	0.6	2.2	9.7	9.9 <u>a/</u>	3.7	6.2	10.3	9.0 <u>a/</u>
East Germany		1.3	4.6	N.A.		6.1	4.0	N.A.
Hungary	0.7	1.7	2.5	3.0 <u>b/</u>	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.0 <u>b/</u>
Poland	0.5	1.2	4.0	5.1 <u>a/</u>	3.7	2.9	4.0	3.7 <u>a/</u>
Rumania	0.4	Negl.	0.4	N.A.	2.4	2.6	1.3	N.A.
Far East Communist countries								
Communist China	0	0	2.8	N.A.	0	1.3	19.5	N.A.
Mongolia	0	0	N.A.	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
North Korea	0	0	0.2	N.A.	0	0	0.3	N.A.
North Vietnam	0	0	0.2	N.A.	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Other Communist countries								
Yugoslavia	0	Negl.	0.3	N.A.	0	0.2	0.2	N.A.
Cuba	0	0	0.2	N.A.	0	0	0	N.A.

a. From official statistics of the partner country.

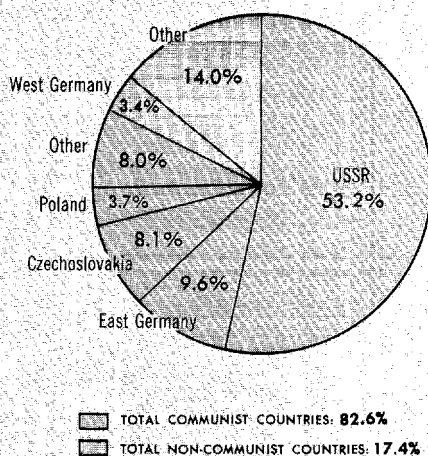
b. Estimated.

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BULGARIA

BULGARIA
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1962*



*Preliminary data

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Bulgaria's economic relations are oriented intensively toward the Soviet Bloc. Numerous extensions of Bloc credits, supplied mainly by the USSR, have been utilized to implement plans for Bulgaria's industrial expansion. Current long-term development programs are designed to overcome Bulgaria's relative economic lag among the European Communist countries.

The plans of the Bulgarian government for industrialization are greatly influenced by the economic orientation of the country toward the USSR, which alone accounts for approximately one-half of Bulgaria's foreign trade. Nearly 80 percent of the total trade of Bulgaria is conducted with the Soviet Bloc as a whole. Bulgaria's plans for industrialization are therefore quite dependent on Bloc shipments of the necessary tools of industry and Bloc acceptance of exports of Bulgaria's most saleable goods in payment.

Official foreign trade statistics for 1962 show that Bulgarian exports of machinery and equipment amounted to only 19.3 percent of the \$770 million in total exports. Industrial consumer goods accounted for 17.5 percent of the total, whereas fuels, industrial raw materials (including building materials), and foodstuffs (raw and semimanufactured) accounted for 63.2 percent of the total.

Acceleration in the manufacture of Bulgaria's finished industrial products frequently has resulted in output of low-quality goods and has damaged the reputation of Bulgarian commodities abroad. The national economic plans continue to project steady increases in the percentage of high-quality machinery in Bulgaria's total exports, but their realization will require considerable resourcefulness and perhaps also significant technical assistance from countries that are more advanced industrially.

A modest shift toward closer economic relations between Bulgaria and the West took place in 1962 as total Bulgarian trade with this part of the world increased \$70.4 million above that in 1961. Bulgaria now appears to recognize the West as a potential source of credits to aid its internal economic development and as a supplemental avenue to expand its trade. Bulgarian efforts to obtain additional

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short-term credits from the West in order to finance imports, as well as efforts to tie in Bulgarian sales with Bulgarian purchases, have not met with marked success. Significant expansion of trade relations with the West may have to await technological improvement in Bulgaria's industrial production as well as alleviation of the strained political atmosphere between Bulgaria and many important industrial countries of the West. Important to the latter condition would be further settlement of longstanding disagreements with Western countries concerning compensation for prewar debts on which Bulgaria defaulted and the postwar nationalization of property owned by foreigners.

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Table 13

Bulgaria: Foreign Trade
1948, 1955, and 1958-62

Million Current US \$

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>260.9</u>	<u>486.5</u>	<u>740.1</u>	<u>1,046.5</u>	<u>1,204.0</u>	<u>1,328.5</u>	<u>1,550.5</u>
Exports	128.0	236.5	373.4	467.1	571.5	662.6	770.3
Imports	132.9	250.0	366.8	579.4	632.6	666.0	780.2
Soviet Bloc <u>a/</u>	<u>202.8</u>	<u>424.4</u>	<u>605.7</u>	<u>825.7</u>	<u>969.0</u>	<u>1,067.0</u>	<u>1,218.2</u> <u>b/</u>
Exports	94.7	206.0	304.1	390.1	461.1	528.4	598.6 <u>b/</u>
Imports	108.1	218.4	301.6	435.6	507.9	538.6	619.6 <u>b/</u>
Far East Communist countries <u>b/</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>11.3</u> <u>c/</u>
Exports	0	4.7	12.9	9.7	10.4	11.0	4.7 <u>c/</u>
Imports	0	4.4	9.0	13.8	14.4	7.5	6.6 <u>c/</u>
Other Communist countries <u>d/</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>52.0</u> <u>c/</u>
Exports	10.0	1.3	5.6	5.7	8.0	26.3	32.0 <u>c/</u>
Imports	3.3	0.6	2.2	8.1	8.4	18.2	20.0 <u>c/</u>
Non-Communist countries	<u>44.8</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>104.7</u>	<u>184.0</u>	<u>193.8</u>	<u>198.6</u>	<u>269.0</u> <u>b/</u>
Exports	23.3	24.4	50.7	61.8	92.0	96.9	135.0 <u>b/</u>
Imports	21.5	26.6	54.0	122.2	101.9	101.7	134.0 <u>b/</u>

a. Excluding Albania in 1961-62.

b. Preliminary data.

c. Estimated.

d. Data for 1948-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

BULGARIA

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Table 14

Bulgaria: Trade with Communist Countries
1948, 1955, and 1961-62

Million Current US \$								
Country	Exports				Imports			
	1948	1955	1961	1962 ^{a/}	1948	1955	1961	1962 ^{a/}
USSR	66.6	119.4	336.8	387.5	77.7	118.7	355.6	439.3
European Satellites								
Czechoslovakia	13.4	25.4	65.9	64.7	16.1	41.6	55.3	60.9
East Germany	6.3	32.5	75.6	80.9	2.2	23.1	84.4	67.9
Hungary	1.7	10.1	14.0	16.2	1.8	13.2	13.4	14.8
Poland	5.9	6.9	22.1	32.4	8.3	10.4	22.6	24.2
Rumania	0.7	9.4	13.8	16.9	2.0	10.7	7.4	12.5
Far East								
Communist countries								
Communist China	0	4.6	7.5	N.A.	0	4.3	4.5	N.A.
Mongolia	0	N.A.	0.5	N.A.	0	N.A.	0.8	N.A.
North Korea	0	N.A.	0.7	N.A.	0	N.A.	0.4	N.A.
North Vietnam	0	N.A.	2.3	N.A.	0	N.A.	1.8	N.A.
Other Communist countries								
Albania	0.1	2.2	1.8	2 ^{b/}	0.1	0.6	2.1	2 ^{b/}
Yugoslavia	10.0	1.3	12.7	12.3	3.3	0.6	7.9	5.5
Cuba	0	0	11.8	17.7	0	0	8.2	12.5

a. Preliminary data.

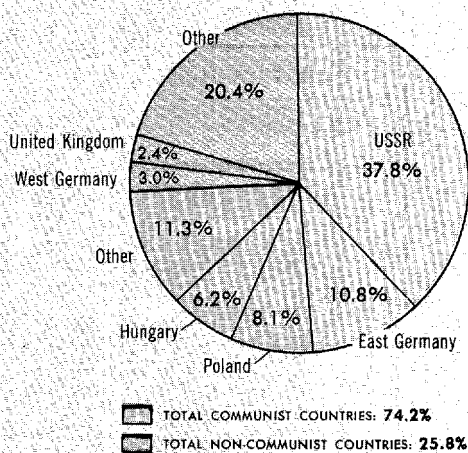
b. Estimated.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1962



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Czechoslovakia ranks second among the European Satellites (after East Germany) in the value of its foreign trade and first on a per capita basis. Machinery and equipment represent about one-half of the total exports. Exports of manufactured consumer goods also have been increasing as a share of the total exports in recent years, from 11 percent in 1955 to about 19 percent in 1962. Exports of fuels and raw materials in the meantime have become relatively less important because domestic requirements have limited the availability of these commodities for export.

Czechoslovakia is increasingly obliged to purchase machinery and equipment abroad in order to serve the complex requirements of the domestic investment program. Because of an inadequate endowment of many of the natural resources vital to industry, imports of hard coal, petroleum products, chemicals,

metals, and other industrial materials loom large as a share of the total domestic consumption. Imports of fuels and raw materials amounted to about one-half of the total imports in 1962. Czechoslovakia also is highly dependent on imports of foodstuffs, which account for nearly 20 percent of the total imports.

The slowdown in industry and the strains on transport that have beset the economy since mid-1961 are hampering the fulfillment of current foreign trade plans. Total trade turnover in 1962 increased about 5 percent above that of 1961 but was well below the average annual rate of growth of 9.7 percent for 1956-62. However, by increasing exports about 7 percent and permitting imports to increase only 2 percent, Czechoslovakia improved its balance-of-payments position in 1962 and registered a trade surplus of \$123 million for the year compared with only \$23 million in 1961. This indicated improvement was achieved mainly as a result of a sharp slowdown in the growth of industrial output and a decline in investment.

In contrast to the lagging growth of Czechoslovakia's total trade, its trade with the USSR increased 18 percent in 1962 above that of 1961, accounting for 38 percent of Czechoslovak trade. The USSR is the main supplier of both basic raw materials and foodstuffs to Czechoslovakia, and the country ranks second in Soviet trade after East Germany. More than one-half of Czechoslovak imports of crude oil, nickel, manganese ore, iron ore, pig iron, and ferroalloys come from the USSR. Czechoslovakia also

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obtains large quantities of bread grains, meat and meat products, butter, and fish products from the USSR. Close to one-half of Czechoslovakia's exports of machinery and equipment are purchased by the USSR, and the Soviet market thereby exerts a considerable influence on the structure of output in the Czechoslovak engineering industry.

About 26 percent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is with non-Communist countries, and official policies favor a continuing growth of trade with the Western industrialized countries, although it is estimated to have fallen off about 12 percent in 1962 because of both reduced exports and curtailment of imports -- the latter to conserve foreign exchange. Of all the Satellites, Czechoslovakia has been the most active participant in Bloc economic aid programs in the underdeveloped countries of the Free World. Trade with these countries now accounts for about 11 percent of the total trade. Extensions of credit by Czechoslovakia to the underdeveloped countries amounted to about \$450 million from 1956 through mid-1963. After reaching a peak of about \$145 million in 1961, new extensions have tapered off.

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Table 15

Czechoslovakia: Foreign Trade
1948, 1955, and 1958-62

Million Current US \$

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>1,434.6</u>	<u>2,228.8</u>	<u>2,870.6</u>	<u>3,329.7</u>	<u>3,745.3</u>	<u>4,070.2</u>	<u>4,263.8</u>
Exports	753.1	1,176.1	1,513.3	1,727.2	1,929.6	2,046.4	2,193.6
Imports	681.4	1,052.7	1,357.3	1,602.5	1,815.7	2,023.8	2,070.2
Soviet Bloc <u>a/</u>	<u>467.3</u>	<u>1,420.4</u>	<u>1,754.3</u>	<u>2,126.1</u>	<u>2,388.8</u>	<u>2,618.3</u>	<u>2,953.7</u>
Exports	244.5	735.9	910.5	1,090.9	1,227.3	1,335.5	1,534.3
Imports	222.8	684.5	843.8	1,035.2	1,161.5	1,282.7	1,419.4
Far East Communist countries	<u>1.7</u>	<u>127.4</u>	<u>228.1</u>	<u>243.9</u>	<u>239.7</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>83.4 b/</u>
Exports	1.5	66.5	129.6	135.3	133.1	48.9	39.1 b/
Imports	0.2	60.8	98.5	108.6	106.7	56.1	44.3 b/
Other Communist countries <u>c/</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>124.8 b/</u>
Exports	52.2	6.1	25.0	21.9	23.9	58.5	63.6 b/
Imports	47.9	7.4	15.0	10.7	24.7	56.5	61.2 b/
Non-Communist countries	<u>865.4</u>	<u>667.5</u>	<u>848.2</u>	<u>927.0</u>	<u>1,068.1</u>	<u>1,231.9</u>	<u>1,101.9 b/</u>
Exports	454.9	367.5	448.2	479.1	545.3	603.5	556.6 b/
Imports	410.5	300.0	400.0	448.0	522.8	628.4	545.3 b/

a. Excluding Albania in 1961-62.

b. Estimated.

c. Data for 1948-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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Table 16

Czechoslovakia: Trade with Communist Countries
1948, 1955, and 1961-62

Country	Million Current US \$							
	Exports				Imports			
	1948 <u>a/</u>	1955	1961	1962	1948 <u>b/</u>	1955	1961	1962
USSR	120.1	402.8	713.4	828.4	117.8	365.4	656.0	781.5
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	15.5	43.3	57.1	61.9	11.9	24.3	65.7	65.0
East Germany	9.8	79.7	219.9	229.9	10.7	97.9	230.0	228.4
Hungary	22.2	64.0	104.2	125.0	20.7	77.1	135.8	139.5
Poland	52.9	102.8	164.0	201.0	40.5	76.1	141.1	145.0
Rumania	23.8	37.5	77.0	88.1	29.4	41.7	54.0	60.1
Far East								
Communist countries								
Communist China	1.4	57.6	34.0	25 <u>c/</u>	0.2	60.7	41.9	25 <u>c/</u>
Mongolia	0	Negl.	4.4	3.6	0	0	6.0	5.6
North Korea	0.1	4.7	6.4	5.8	0	0	5.0	6.3
North Vietnam	0	4.2	4.0	4.7	0	Negl.	3.2	7.4
Other Communist countries								
Albania	0.1	5.7	11.0	9.0	0	1.9	10.7	9.9
Yugoslavia	52.2	6.1	18.1	24.6	47.9	7.4	16.8	21.3
Cuba	0.3	N.A.	29.4	30 <u>c/</u>	Negl.	N.A.	29.0	30 <u>c/</u>

a. Provisional data.

b. Provisional data. Imports c.i.f.

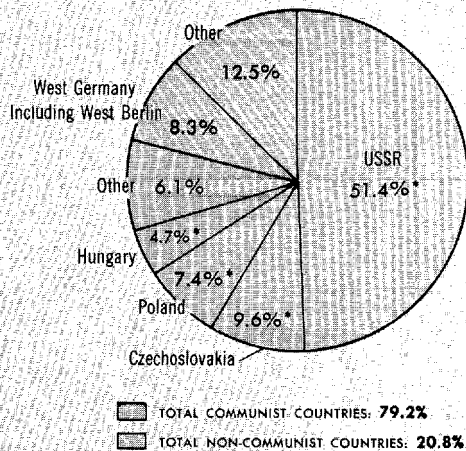
c. Estimated.

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EAST GERMANY

EAST GERMANY DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1962



*Estimated on the basis of official statistics of the trading partners

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Throughout the postwar period, East Germany's foreign trade has been oriented heavily toward the Soviet Bloc. Trade statistics for 1961 reveal that about 71 percent of East German trade is conducted with the Soviet Bloc, and it is estimated that this percentage increased further in 1962. The most important element in East German trade during 1962 was the acceleration of the growth of trade toward the USSR. Trade with the USSR rose from 44 percent of total East German trade in 1961 to about 50 percent of the total trade in 1962.

Important changes in the commodity composition of trade with the USSR occurred in machinery and equipment, fuels, and foodstuffs during 1962. In that year, East Germany increased its exports of machinery and equipment to the USSR 23 percent and raised its imports of fuels and foodstuffs from that country 15 percent

and 28 percent, respectively. In the future, East Germany is likely to become increasingly dependent on Soviet deliveries of raw materials and foodstuffs, especially iron ore, grain, petroleum, rolled steel, and hard coal.

Current plans for production and foreign trade emphasize the development of industries in which East German efficiency and technological standards have already been established. Increased production for export is expected particularly in machinery and equipment for the chemical, metallurgical, and electrotechnical industries and in optical and precision instruments. In the Bloc, East Germany is already the largest exporter of chemicals and is second only to the USSR as an exporter of machinery and equipment.

Among the factors that explain the continuation of a relatively low level of trade with the Free World is the unique political position of East Germany as a regime that generally is not accorded diplomatic recognition in the West. This circumstance has posed problems in establishing normal trade relationships with Western countries. Moreover, East Germany's primary export products -- machinery and engineering goods -- often fall below the relatively higher standards and requirements of the industrialized countries of Western Europe. Interzonal trade, which for West Germany is more a function of political than economic motives, still accounts for more than one-half of East Germany's trade with the industrial West in spite of the efforts of East Germany to reduce its dependence on supplies from this source.

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Table 17

East Germany: Foreign Trade a/
1948, 1955, and 1958-62

	Million Current US \$						
	<u>1948 <u>b/</u></u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>296.0</u>	<u>2,450.9</u>	<u>3,604.6</u>	<u>4,142.7</u>	<u>4,384.3</u>	<u>4,507.6</u>	<u>4,755.0</u>
Exports	142.0	1,278.2	1,910.0	2,135.8	2,202.4	2,275.2	2,366.0
Imports	154.0	1,172.7	1,694.7	2,007.0	2,181.9	2,232.4	2,389.0
Soviet Bloc <u>c/</u>	<u>222.0 <u>d/</u></u>	<u>1,571.3</u>	<u>2,364.7</u>	<u>2,848.9</u>	<u>2,975.5</u>	<u>3,199.8</u>	<u>3,772.0 <u>e/</u></u>
Exports	105.0 <u>d/</u>	831.6	1,298.9	1,495.6	1,517.3	1,590.0	1,869.0 <u>e/</u>
Imports	117.0 <u>d/</u>	739.7	1,065.7	1,353.3	1,458.3	1,609.8	1,903.0 <u>e/</u>
Far East Communist countries	N.A.	<u>193.5</u>	<u>262.9</u>	<u>256.9</u>	<u>231.4</u>	<u>121.2</u>	N.A.
Exports	N.A.	106.7	146.5	127.5	117.8	69.7	N.A.
Imports	N.A.	86.8	116.4	129.4	113.6	51.4	N.A.
Other Communist countries <u>f/</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>54.1</u>	<u>78.4</u>	<u>115.7</u>	N.A.
Exports	0.4	1.9	25.3	29.8	34.2	70.9	N.A.
Imports	0.3	1.7	24.0	24.3	44.2	44.8	N.A.
Non-Communist countries	<u>73.3</u>	<u>682.6</u>	<u>927.8</u>	<u>982.8</u>	<u>1,098.9</u>	<u>1,071.0</u>	<u>983.0</u>
Exports	36.6	338.0	439.3	482.8	533.1	544.5	497.0
Imports	36.7	344.6	488.6	500.0	565.8	526.5	486.0

a. Exports and imports f.o.b. unless otherwise indicated.

b. Estimated exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f.

c. Excluding Albania in 1961-62 unless otherwise indicated.

d. Including trade with Far East Communist countries.

e. Including trade with Far East and other Communist countries.

f. Data for 1948-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

EAST GERMANY

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Table 18

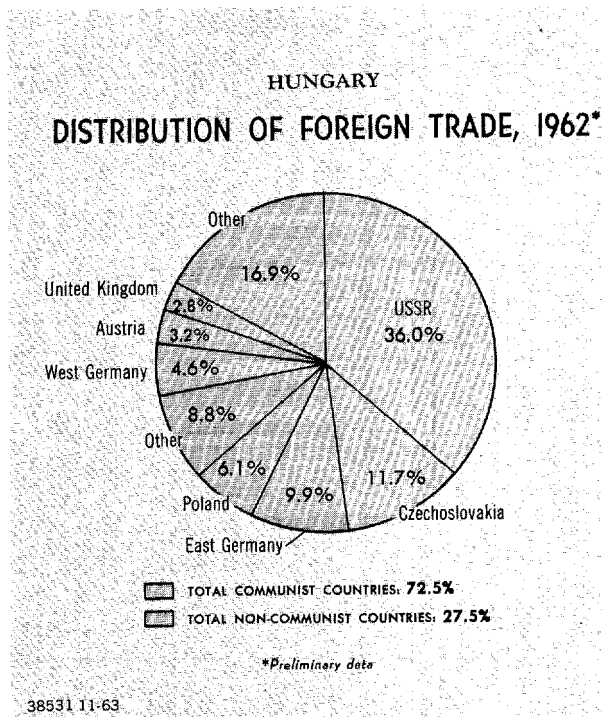
East Germany: Trade with Communist Countries
1948, 1955, and 1961-62

Million Current US \$								
Country	Exports				Imports			
	1948	1955	1961	1962 a/	1948	1955	1961	1962 a/
USSR	N.A.	515.7	911.3	1,072.7	N.A.	422.1	1,069.9	1,372.8 b/
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	N.A.	21.3	83.6	67.9	N.A.	31.0	65.8	80.9
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	93.8	228.9	228.4	N.A.	70.7	217.9	229.9
Hungary	N.A.	46.1	99.3	117.1	N.A.	62.1	103.8	104.5
Poland	N.A.	123.7	208.1	234.9	N.A.	114.6	102.2	117.6
Rumania	N.A.	24.8	58.8	55.6	N.A.	37.9	50.3	46.6
Far East Communist countries								
Communist China	N.A.	97.4	55.1	21.7	N.A.	86.6	40.1	31.9
Mongolia	N.A.	0	3.1	N.A.	N.A.	0	3.5	N.A.
North Korea	N.A.	7.6	4.0	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	3.3	N.A.
North Vietnam	N.A.	1.7	7.5	N.A.	N.A.	0	4.5	N.A.
Other Communist countries								
Albania	N.A.	6.2	3.9	N.A.	N.A.	1.3	6.3	N.A.
Yugoslavia	N.A.	1.9	39.4	36.4	N.A.	1.7	26.8	35.3
Cuba	N.A.	Negl.	27.6	25.5	N.A.	0	11.7	30.0

- a. Statistics for 1962 were obtained from official publications of the partner countries.
- b. Reporting of trade data by the USSR and East Germany differs widely. According to the East Germans, this Soviet figure overstates the value of imports from the USSR.

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HUNGARY

Lacking in many key industrial materials, Hungary is highly dependent on foreign trade to support its expanding industry. The change in the structure of production brought about by this industrialization has led Hungary in recent years to increase exports of precision instruments, telecommunications and electronic equipment, specialized machine tools, and consumer goods. As a result, about 58 percent of Hungary's total exports now fall in the category of machinery, equipment, and industrial consumer goods. On the other hand, the depressed state of agriculture under the pressures of collectivization has handicapped the country in maintaining its traditional position as a supplier of agricultural produce. Whereas Hungary was formerly nearly self-sufficient in foodstuffs, about 10 percent of its imports now comprise foodstuffs, and the share of foodstuffs in exports has been reduced by more than one-half since 1949 -- amounting to .

22 percent of total exports compared with 43 percent in 1949. Hungary continues to be a major supplier of bauxite and alumina to Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Hungary also has been exporting increasing amounts of rolled steel to Bloc trading partners as construction of new facilities and modernization of the metallurgical industry have progressed.

Fuels and raw materials are by far the most important category of Hungarian imports. Imports of these products have grown considerably but have declined as a share of the total imports from 70 percent in 1958 to 56 percent in 1962. In contrast, imports of machinery and equipment have more than doubled as a share of imports since 1958 and now constitute 30 percent of the total imports.

Total trade in 1962 increased 9.4 percent above that of 1961 -- a rate that is to be compared with an average annual rate of growth of 10.0 percent during 1956-62. As in the case of Czechoslovakia and East Germany, the largest increase in trade was with the USSR. Hungary's trade with the USSR increased nearly 18 percent during the year, rising much more rapidly than its trade with other areas. The USSR now accounts for about 36 percent of the total trade compared with 30 percent 2 years ago, indicating a greatly increased dependence on Soviet sources in the absence of significant progress in finding Western markets for Hungarian

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industrial products. Among the products that Hungary exports to the USSR are machine tools, control and measuring instruments, food-processing and refrigeration equipment, diesel locomotives, communications equipment, and various other machinery and consumer goods.

A recent agreement between the USSR and Hungary provides for the export of alumina to the USSR to be processed and returned in the form of aluminum ingots. This exchange permits the use of Soviet electric power and overcomes the shortage of Hungarian power for this purpose but will require additional investments in facilities for processing bauxite and for fabricating aluminum in Hungary as the maximum interchange envisioned by the agreement is achieved.

Hungary obtains from the USSR crude oil, iron ore, pig iron, metallurgical coke, timber, cotton, and wheat as well as industrial equipment, agricultural machinery, excavators, and roadbuilding equipment.

Although the major part of Hungarian import requirements are met from Bloc sources, 28 to 31 percent of the total imports have been obtained in non-Communist countries since 1958. About one-half of the total imports of raw materials for light industry, of foodstuffs, and of raw materials for the food industry come from the non-Communist countries. About one-sixth of Hungary's imports of production machinery and equipment also come from the industrial West.

In its trade with Western Europe, Hungary has been running sizable deficits in foreign trade, and a chronic shortage of foreign exchange generally has been encountered. To ease the pressures on the balance of payments, Hungary frequently uses such devices as reexports, switch transactions, tie-in sales, and barter deals to satisfy the demands of short-term creditors.

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Table 19

Hungary: Foreign Trade a/
1949, 1955, and 1958-62

Million Current US \$

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>568.6</u>	<u>1,155.2</u>	<u>1,314.5</u>	<u>1,562.5</u>	<u>1,849.7</u>	<u>2,054.5</u>	<u>2,247.9</u>
Exports	280.5	601.0	683.5	769.6	873.9	1,028.9	1,100.2
Imports	288.1	554.2	630.9	792.9	975.8	1,025.5	1,147.7
Soviet Bloc b/	<u>264.1</u>	<u>629.1</u>	<u>787.5</u>	<u>971.8</u>	<u>1,160.4</u>	<u>1,342.4</u>	<u>1,537.3 c/</u>
Exports	137.6	360.8	388.4	461.8	536.8	681.8	756.9 c/
Imports	126.5	269.1	399.1	510.0	623.6	660.6	780.4 c/
Far East Communist countries	<u>0</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>100.1</u>	<u>93.9</u>	<u>92.7</u>	<u>59.9</u>	<u>32.9 d/</u>
Exports	0	39.9	64.6	47.3	49.3	38.2	18.3 d/
Imports	0	30.5	35.5	46.6	43.4	21.7	14.7 d/
Other Communist countries e/	<u>14.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>54.4</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>59.6 f/</u>
Exports	7.9	3.6	38.5	31.4	37.3	47.1	36.0 f/
Imports	6.6	2.5	15.9	13.2	20.4	30.1	23.6 f/
Non-Communist countries	<u>290.0</u>	<u>448.8</u>	<u>372.5</u>	<u>452.2</u>	<u>538.9</u>	<u>574.9</u>	<u>618.1 f/</u>
Exports	135.0	196.6	192.1	229.1	250.5	261.9	289.0 f/
Imports	155.0	252.2	180.4	223.1	288.4	313.0	329.0 f/

a. Imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b. Hungarian border.

b. Excluding Albania in 1961-62.

c. Preliminary data.

d. Residual figure.

e. Data for 1949-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

f. Estimated.

HUNGARY

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Table 20

Hungary: Trade with Communist Countries
1949, 1955, and 1961-62

Million Current US \$								
Country	Exports				Imports			
	1949	1955	1961	1962 a/	1949	1955	1961	1962 a/
USSR	69.9	152.9	331.9	392.8	61.8	100.3	356.3	416.6
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	5.4	8.7	13.7	15.4	4.1	12.2	13.7	14.9
Czechoslovakia	28.4	79.1	137.7	137.5	29.7	56.4	103.4	126.2
East Germany	5.2	64.9	110.3	104.5	2.2	51.3	104.9	117.1
Poland	11.5	31.9	59.6	70.4	15.2	28.6	58.0	66.6
Rumania	15.7	19.4	28.5	36.3	13.4	18.7	24.4	39.0
Far East Communist countries								
Communist China	0	35.9	28.8	12.1	0	30.5	17.2	11.5
Mongolia	0	0	2.0	N.A.	0	0	1.7	N.A.
North Korea	0	3.4	4.3	N.A.	0	Negl.	0.8	N.A.
North Vietnam	0	0.6	3.1	N.A.	0	0	2.0	N.A.
Other Communist countries								
Albania	1.6	3.9	3.6	3.0 b/	Negl.	1.6	2.9	3.0 b/
Yugoslavia	7.9	3.6	32.6	22.0	6.6	2.5	19.1	11.5
Cuba	Negl.	Negl.	10.9	11.0	Negl.	Negl.	8.1	9.1

a. Preliminary data.

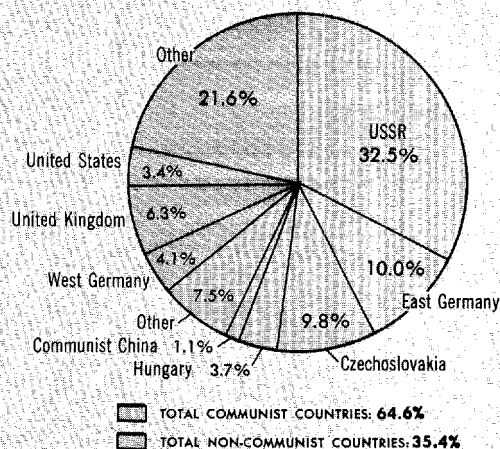
b. Estimated.

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POLAND

POLAND
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1962



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Poland, the third largest trader in the European Satellite area, is plagued perennially by balance-of-payments difficulties as import demands for industrial raw materials and modern technology outpace the supply of traditional exports, such as coal and agricultural products and, more recently, machinery and equipment. Poland's payments position was aggravated in 1963 by a severe winter and two successive mediocre harvests that resulted in a reduction in exports of coal and of agricultural products and necessitated increased imports of grain.

The commodity composition of Poland's exports has shifted considerably since the end of World War II. Polish exports of machinery and equipment rose from 2.4 percent of the total exports in 1949 to 30.0 percent in 1962, and further growth is planned. Simultaneously, exports of fuels, raw materials, and other materials have fallen from 68.7 percent of exports in 1949

to 39.0 percent in 1962. In part this decline reflects a shift in world consumption from coal, which is a traditional Polish export, to petroleum, which Poland does not export. Exports of processed food products and nonfood consumer goods have gained slightly as a share of the total Polish exports during the same period.

The Polish industrialization program, like that of the other Satellites, is dependent on imports. Poland must import not only many items of capital equipment but also large quantities of crude oil, petroleum products, high-quality coking coal, and metallic ores. Poland remains dependent on imports from the West to acquire certain types of machinery of advanced design.

The larger part of the trade of Poland is with the Communist world, for which it is an important supplier of coal and coke, transportation equipment, and metal products. The Bloc provides a more accessible market for Polish exports of fabricated commodities than does trade with the industrial West, and, at the same time, Bloc countries supply Poland with a large share of needed raw materials for industry. The USSR is Poland's single most important trading partner (accounting for more than 30 percent of the total Polish trade). East Germany and Czechoslovakia rank next in that order. Polish-Czechoslovak trade has been expanding rapidly in recent years.

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The share of the industrial West in Polish trade is higher than that of any other country of the Soviet Bloc. (In 1962, for example, the countries belonging to the Common Market and the UK accounted for more than 16 percent of the total Polish trade.) Continued expansion of trade with the industrial West, however, is becoming increasingly difficult for Poland. World market prices for the traditional Polish exports to this area (coal and agricultural products) have dropped in the past decade, and Polish attempts to diversify exports and increase sales of machinery, equipment, and manufactured consumer goods in Western Europe have met with little success. Polish officials also fear the adverse impact that discriminatory policies of the Common Market may have on their agricultural exports in the future, although this impact is not expected to be felt until after 1965.

Trade with the underdeveloped countries accounts annually for about 10 percent of the total trade, and, according to official statements, this share will increase in the future. This trade provides a market for Polish industrial plants and equipment, a source of necessary raw materials, and a means of participating in the Bloc-wide program of economic penetration of the uncommitted countries. Polish extensions of aid to underdeveloped countries amounted to about \$335 million from 1956 to mid-1963. Of the Satellites, Poland ranks next after Czechoslovakia in the amount of assistance extended to the underdeveloped areas of the Free World.

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Table 21

Poland: Foreign Trade
1950, 1955, and 1958-62

Million Current US \$

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>1,302.4</u>	<u>1,851.5</u>	<u>2,286.2</u>	<u>2,564.7</u>	<u>2,820.5</u>	<u>3,190.3</u>	<u>3,531.5</u>
Exports	634.2	919.7	1,059.4	1,145.1	1,325.5	1,503.6	1,646.1
Imports	668.2	931.8	1,226.8	1,419.6	1,495.0	1,686.7	1,885.4
Soviet Bloc a/	<u>760.8</u>	<u>1,097.8</u>	<u>1,158.6</u>	<u>1,441.0</u>	<u>1,597.2</u>	<u>1,809.9</u>	<u>2,106.1</u>
Exports	354.6	532.0	507.8	606.4	728.6	850.7	955.1
Imports	406.1	565.8	650.7	834.6	868.6	959.2	1,151.0
Far East Communist countries	<u>8.4</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>116.6</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>54.5</u>
Exports	6.2	42.6	78.4	54.9	60.8	35.5	22.8
Imports	2.2	35.4	41.4	63.4	55.8	27.4	31.7
Other Communist countries b/	<u>0</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>56.4</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>118.9</u>
Exports	0	3.7	34.0	20.6	36.8	52.5	55.6
Imports	0	3.8	22.3	25.0	15.3	67.4	63.4
Non-Communist countries	<u>533.2</u>	<u>668.2</u>	<u>951.4</u>	<u>959.7</u>	<u>1,054.7</u>	<u>1,197.0</u>	<u>1,251.0</u>
Exports	273.4	341.3	439.0	463.2	499.4	564.5	611.8
Imports	259.8	326.8	512.5	496.6	555.3	632.6	639.2

a. Excluding Albania in 1961-62.

b. Data for 1950-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

POLAND

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Table 22

Poland: Trade with Communist Countries
1950, 1955, and 1961-62

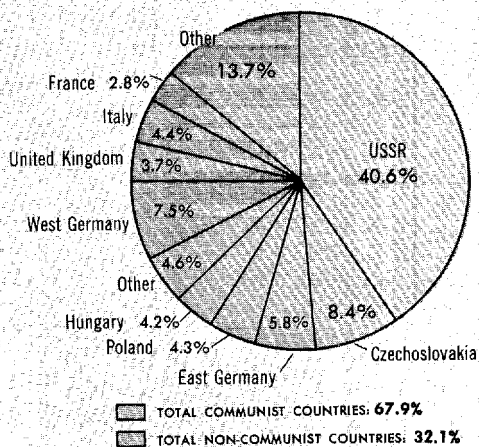
Million Current US \$								
Country	Exports				Imports			
	1950	1955	1961	1962	1950	1955	1961	1962
USSR	154.1	280.5	485.0	568.6	192.4	313.6	489.8	577.8
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	11.6	9.6	21.6	24.3	12.0	7.0	20.8	31.2
Czechoslovakia	58.2	75.3	146.8	145.8	87.9	79.7	162.8	198.6
East Germany	88.1	125.1	109.7	117.6	76.9	121.8	202.8	234.9
Hungary	26.9	26.4	55.1	63.6	24.8	30.6	59.0	68.2
Rumania	13.0	12.6	32.5	35.1	11.6	11.9	24.0	40.2
Far East								
Communist countries								
Communist China	6.2	34.9	26.7	15.0	2.2	35.2	20.7	22.8
Mongolia	0	0	3.1	2.6	0	0	2.2	2.1
North Korea	0	7.8	1.4	3.3	0	0	2.8	4.0
North Vietnam	0	0	4.3	1.9	0	0.2	1.6	2.9
Other Communist countries								
Albania	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.7	0.5	1.2	4.0	5.1
Yugoslavia	0	3.7	26.2	31.6	0	3.8	39.0	39.2
Cuba	0.1	0	22.6	20.3	0	0	24.4	19.1

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RUMANIA

RUMANIA
DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1962



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The relatively backward state of the economy of Rumania is a constant goad to the ambitions of that country for advanced industrial development. As a result, Rumania has been pursuing a program of rapid and broad industrialization, and, unlike some other Satellite countries, has been fulfilling most of its economic plans. Foreign trade is basic to the industrialization of Rumania because a large part of the machinery and technology for investment must be imported. Trade with the industrial West, especially imports of machinery and equipment, has grown particularly rapidly over the past few years. Rumanian exports, consisting mainly of agricultural and petroleum products, increased more rapidly than imports during 1959-60 but subsequently failed to keep pace with the continued rapid growth of imports. The country has been obliged to rely on credit drawings from both the Soviet Bloc and the industrial West to fill the gap.

Although trade with Communist countries, mostly with the Soviet Bloc, still accounts for two-thirds of the total trade of Rumania, the share of these countries has dropped significantly during the past 4 years. Trade with the USSR, still Rumania's largest single trading partner, has dropped from about 50 percent of the total trade in 1958 to about 40 percent in 1962. More than one-half of the Rumanian imports from the USSR consist of industrial materials (chiefly metals and metal products) and of machinery and equipment for industrial investment.

Rumanian exports to the USSR most prominently include drilling equipment for oil wells, equipment for oil refineries, and pipe for oil and gas pipelines, as well as petroleum and wood products. Gasoline still constitutes the largest single commodity export to the USSR. Recently, both Bloc and Western markets have been glutted with petroleum products, especially gasoline. As a result, exports of gasoline from Rumania to the West have dropped by as much as \$33 million.

One-third of the total trade of Rumania is with non-Bloc countries. These countries supply Rumania with large amounts of machinery and equipment as well as of raw materials. By 1961, Rumania was importing more machinery and equipment from Western Europe than from the USSR and, in spite of the complaints of other Bloc countries, was exporting large amounts of corn to Western Europe at a time when agriculture in the Soviet Bloc was in dire straits. Rumania has been developing some other sources

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for imported raw materials, and trade with underdeveloped countries of the Free World has been rising in recent years. At the same time, Rumania has provided technical assistance for developing the petroleum industries in some of these countries.

Rumania has been the most outspoken of the Satellites in its opposition to Soviet proposals for establishing a Bloc-wide planning authority in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). Fearing that the closer cooperation and specialization suggested by CEMA would only reinforce its status as a relatively underdeveloped European country, Rumania presses the line for complete sovereignty and equality among all member countries of CEMA. The Rumanian plans for industrial development affect foreign trade policy because they call for importing the most advanced machinery and technology whenever available and thus assume a continuing rapid growth of trade with the industrial West. To sustain the growth of this trade, however, the Rumanian economy will have to produce increasing quantities of exportable goods.

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Table 23

Rumania: Foreign Trade
1948, 1955, and 1958-62

Million Current US \$

	<u>1950 a/</u>	<u>1955 a/</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total trade	<u>455.3</u>	<u>884.1</u>	<u>950.2</u>	<u>1,024.6</u>	<u>1,365.2</u>	<u>1,607.5</u>	<u>1,759.8</u>
Exports	212.0	421.8	468.4	522.5	717.2	792.6	818.3
Imports	243.3	462.3	481.8	502.1	648.0	814.8	941.5
Soviet Bloc b/	<u>380.9 c/</u>	<u>704.8</u>	<u>682.8</u>	<u>743.5</u>	<u>912.0</u>	<u>1,029.1</u>	<u>1,142.5</u>
Exports	188.7 c/	333.3	322.2	373.2	472.1	519.8	538.7
Imports	192.2 c/	371.5	360.5	370.3	439.9	509.3	603.8
Far East Communist countries	N.A.	<u>21.0</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>72.3</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>25.9</u>
Exports	N.A.	7.0	29.7	36.6	43.3	14.9	10.6
Imports	N.A.	14.0	17.8	32.0	28.9	25.6	15.3
Other Communist countries d/	<u>0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>26.0</u>
Exports	0	0.7	5.0	4.1	7.9	21.7	10.6
Imports	0	0.8	3.6	1.7	4.9	13.3	15.4
Non-Communist countries	<u>74.4</u>	<u>156.8</u>	<u>211.4</u>	<u>206.8</u>	<u>368.1</u>	<u>502.9</u>	<u>565.4</u>
Exports	23.3	80.8	111.5	108.7	193.9	236.3	258.4
Imports	51.1	76.0	99.9	98.1	174.2	266.7	307.0

a. Estimated.

b. Excluding Albania in 1961-62.

c. Including Far East Communist countries.

d. Data for 1950-60 are for Yugoslavia only. Beginning in 1961, Albania and Cuba also are included in this category.

RUMANIA

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Table 24

Rumania: Trade with Communist Countries
1950, 1955, and 1961-62

Country	Million Current US \$							
	Exports				Imports			
	1950 <u>a/</u>	1955 <u>a/</u>	1961	1962	1950 <u>a/</u>	1955 <u>a/</u>	1961	1962
USSR	139.0	209.8	351.3	343.5	114.0	267.8	298.9	370.8
European Satellites								
Bulgaria	N.A.	10.7	9.1	11.7	N.A.	9.4	14.1	17.1
Czechoslovakia	N.A.	41.7	56.8	58.4	N.A.	37.5	76.3	88.7
East Germany	N.A.	37.9	53.0	46.6	N.A.	24.8	58.6	55.6
Hungary	13.4 <u>b/</u>	18.7	25.0	38.3	15.7 <u>b/</u>	19.4	29.4	36.5
Poland	11.6	11.9	24.6	40.1	13.0	12.6	32.0	35.1
Far East								
Communist countries								
Communist China	Negl.	6	9.3	2.2	Negl.	14	19.7	10.5
Mongolia	N.A.	N.A.	0.5	0.5	N.A.	N.A.	0.5	0.5
North Korea	N.A.	1	0.9	3.0	N.A.	0	2.8	1.7
North Vietnam	N.A.	N.A.	4.3	4.9	N.A.	N.A.	2.6	2.6
Other Communist countries								
Albania	2.4	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.4	Negl.	0.4	1.0
Yugoslavia	0	0.7	9.0	4.1	0	0.8	12.4	8.4
Cuba	0	Negl.	11.4	5.7	0	0	0.5	6.0

- a. Data for Yugoslavia and Cuba are as reported by the US Department of Commerce.
All other data for 1950 and 1955, unless otherwise indicated, are from official statistics of the partner countries.
- b. Data are for 1949.

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EXCHANGE RATES

APPENDIX A

SOVIET BLOC: FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
AS OF 1 DECEMBER 1963

Country	Currency	Present Gold Content (Grams)	<u>In Terms of US \$1 ^{a/}</u>		<u>In Terms of 1 Ruble</u>	
			Commercial Rate	Non- commercial Rate	Commercial Rate ^{b/}	Non- commercial Rate ^{c/}
Albania	Lek	0.017773	50	150	55.56	84.00
Bulgaria	Lev	0.759548	1.17	2.08 ^{d/}	1.3	0.78
Czecho- slovakia	Crown	0.123426	7.2	14.34	8.0	9.66
East Germany	Mark (DME)	0.399902 ^{e/}	4.2 ^{f/}	4.2	4.67 ^{f/}	3.20
Hungary	Forint	0.075696	11.74	23.48	13.04	13.11
Poland	Zloty	0.222168	4	24	4.44	15.30
Rumania	Leu	0.148112	6	15	6.67	8.30
USSR	Ruble	0.987412	0.9	0.9		

a. The gold content of US \$1 equals 0.8886705 gram.

b. The gold content of 1 new ruble effective 1 January 1961 divided by present gold content of 1 unit of European Satellite currency.

c. Effective 1 April 1963.

d. Effective August 1963.

e. The gold content would be 0.211588 gram at an exchange rate of 4.2 Deutsche Mark East (DME) to US \$1.

f. The unofficial rate actually used in East German accounting of foreign trade transactions. Official rates still listed, but not used, are 2.22 DME to US \$1 and 2.47 DME to 1 ruble.

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APPENDIX B

SOURCES FOR STATISTICAL DATA
ON THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

<u>Albania</u>	<u>Anuari statistikor i Republikes Popullore te Shqiperise, 1961</u> (Statistical Yearbook of the People's Republic of Albania, 1961), Tirana, 1962
<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Statisticheski spravochnik na N[arodna] R[epublika] Bulgariya, 1962</u> (Statistical Handbook of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 1962), Sofia, 1962 <u>Statisticheski godishnik na Narodna Republika Bulgariya, 1962</u> (Statistical Yearbook of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 1962), Sofia, 1963 <u>Statisticheski izvestiya</u> (Statistical News), No. 2, 1963 <u>Vunshna turgoviya</u> (Foreign Trade), No. 3, March 1963
<u>Communist China</u>	Statistics based on data reported by trading partners in the Soviet Bloc
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>Statisticka rocenka Ceskoslovenske Socialisticke Republiky, 1962</u> (Statistical Yearbook of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 1962), Prague, 1962 <u>Statisticke zpravy</u> (Statistical Reports), No. 1, 1963
<u>East Germany</u>	<u>Statistisches Jahrbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1963</u> (Statistical Yearbook of the German Democratic Republic, 1963), Berlin, 1963 <u>Statistisches Taschenbuch der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1963</u> (Statistical Pocket Book of the German Democratic Republic, 1963), Berlin, 1963
<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Statisztikai evkonyv, 1961</u> (Statistical Yearbook [of Hungary], 1961), Budapest, 1962 <u>Statisztikai havi kozlemenyek</u> (Monthly Statistical Bulletin), No. 5, 1963 <u>Statistical Pocket Book of Hungary, 1962</u> , Budapest, 1962

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- Poland Rocznik statystyczny, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook [of Poland], 1962), Warsaw, 1962
- Statystyka handlu zagranicznego, 1961 (Statistics of Foreign Trade, 1961), Warsaw, 1962 (two series: Import i eksport towarow wedlug krajow [Imports and Exports, Commodity by Country] and Obroty handlowe polski z poszczegolnymi krajami [Trade Turnover of Poland with Various Countries (Country by Commodity)])
- Maly rocznik statystyczny, 1963 (Concise Statistical Yearbook [of Poland], 1963), Warsaw, 1963
- Biuletyn statystyczny (Statistical Bulletin), Nos. 3 and 6, 1963
- Rumania Anuarul statistic al R.P.R., 1962 (Statistical Yearbook of the Rumanian People's Republic, 1962), Bucharest, 1962
- Breviar statistic al R.P.R., 1963 (Statistical Summary of the Rumanian People's Republic, 1963), Bucharest, 1963
- USSR Vneshnyaya trgovlya Soyuzu SSR za 1962 god: statisticheskiy obzor (Foreign Trade of the USSR in 1962: a Statistical Survey), Moscow, 1963
- Yugoslavia Statisticki godisnjak FNRJ, 1962 (Statistical Yearbook of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, 1962), Belgrade, 1962
- Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia, Belgrade, 1963

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